INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVII NO 17. BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 21 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. NOV

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
26 Jan.	Ranchi ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jun.	Macedonia ..		11,00.
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement o !Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
31st Jan.	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
21st Jan.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
23rd "	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th "	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
26th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
30th "	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accomodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 Jan
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	23 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	17 "	28 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 "	31 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 "	3 Feb.
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 Jan.	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "
Hakone Maru ..	10.00	21 "	10 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 "	27 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

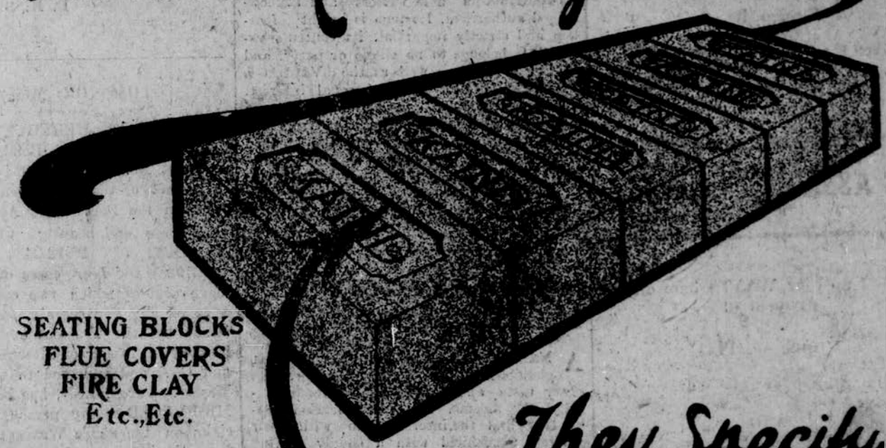
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Where Quality Counts



SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc.,Etc.

They Specify
KATNI
FIREBRICKS

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT PARSEE MANAGER for a Running Theatrical Co., of good financial standing in Upper India. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. 2227 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1402

WANTED—Educated and experienced persons as Branch Managers for an established Life Insurance Company at district towns. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age, erperience and locality preferred and salary expected to Box No. 2224, Advt. Dept. Bombay "Chronicle."

A 31648

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

EDUCATIONAL.

MOUNT ABU HIGH SCHOOL. Mount ABU—Conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, under the Distinguished Patronage of His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Caumont, O. C., D. D., Bishop of Ajmere The above School will re-open under the new management on March 1st 1929. The School will be run on the lines of the other Christian Brothers' Schools at Kurseong, Shillong, Naini Tal, etc., The monthly fees for nine and a half months only are:—Board and Tuition Rs. 50/-. Fixed Extras Rs. 5/-. For propectus apply to the Principal (after January 22nd.)

M 31665

BOOKS.

THE MEDICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS—Fourth year, commences from January 1920—It numbers among its contributors able writers and acknowledged authorities. Its tone is bright, fearless and strictly impartial, its contents varied. It belongs to no clique or party, and to the CITY as well as the VILLAGE PRACTITIONER it is of equal interest. Subscription, Rs 5/- (post free) per annum Published monthly. Subscriptions from any month. Specimen Copies to the Medical Profession sent post force on application. 208/1 Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA.

N R1397

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

ANASH with style and charm that gladdens the eye, luxury that gratifies every taste, and a price that suits practically any income. The costly leather upholstrey and the interior trim, with a new folding windshield with a snugly folding burbank top, with Nash design bumpers and bumperettes. A longer car, a more luxurious car, with comfort, safety and satisfaction built into every detail and the power pick-up, speed of high turbulence, high compression performance. Any make of second-hand car exchanged. Sole distributors, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Bombay.

N 31637

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31579

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Criminal Sessions, which commenced on 21st November, 1928 as well as those Supplementary Common Jurors, who were summoned for the 21st January, 1929, are required to attend the High Court on the 2nd Floor (where the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia will preside) on Monday, the 21st January, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), and are not to depart thence (though a Jury may have been empanelled for the case to be tried in that Court) without the order of the Clerk of the Crown, as their services may also be required in the Court on the 1st floor presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. D. Davar.

REGINALD SPENCE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th January, 1929.

31669

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Fifth Criminal Sessions of 1928 (which commenced on 21st November, 1928, and was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar) are required to attend the High Court on the first floor (where the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar will preside) on Monday, the 21st January, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

REGINALD SPENCE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th January, 1929.

31670

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VII OF 1913, and IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies' Act, VII of 1913, a General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1929, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

Bombay, 19th January, 1929.

B. K. S. AIYAR, Liquidator.

31672A

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Bonded Warehouse Warrant No. 243 dated 6-1-1925, issued in respect of the undermentioned goods lying in the Port Trust Apollo Bonded Warehouse and bearing Customs Bond No. 1902 of 29-12-24 (renewed on 15-2-1928) for four cases of Eau de Cologne (out of which two cases have been removed and two cases remain uncleared) issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in favour of Messrs. J. S. Patel and Co., and endorsed to the name of Messrs. Patell, Ltd., has been LOST or MISPLACED. Any person having any claim on the above Warrant should inform the Manager, Land and Bunders, Bombay Port Trust, at his office at Ballard Road, Bombay, within 7 days from the date hereof in default whereof a duplicate of the said Warrant will be issued to Messrs. Patell Limited., and thereafter no claims will be admitted in respect of the said Warrant.

Bombay, dated 21st, January 1929.

For Patell Limited., J. S. PATEL. Director

31675

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

NOTICE.

TENDERS for (1) Annual Repairs and Petty Works, General Branch (1) for A., B., C., D. Wards, and (2) for E., F. and G Wards, Coorla, Deonar and Bandra Slaughter Houses, (2) Annual Repairs and Petty Works, Drainage Branch, (3) Colouring and white-washing to Municipal buildings, and (4) Supply of materials for the year 1929-1930, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1929.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed cover which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th January, 1929.

31674

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Diets, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel(Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1929. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Diets, &c., for the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, &c. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, Dean

17/1/1929.

31660

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VII OF 1913, and IN THE MATTER OF THE VIRGIN MILLS, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies' Act, VII of 1913, a General Meeting of the VIRGIN MILLS, LTD. (in Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1929, at 12-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation, and for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, as required by Section 234 of the Indian Companies' Act:—

"That the compromises with some of the contributories in respect of the allotment amounts due by them, as mentioned in the List A hereto, arrived at by the Liquidators be and are hereby sanctioned and confirmed."

A List of the compromises arrived at will be open to the inspection of the contributories at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours till the date of the Meeting.

Bombay, 19th January, 1929.

B. K. S. AIYAR, For Self and Co-Liquidator.

31672

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1789 of 1926.

NANDRAMDAS HIRANAND, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Messrs. PULEE BROTHERS, a firm, (2) Messrs. HATE AND CO., and (3) BANK OF BARODA LIMITED ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of June 1928 the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 21st day of January 1929, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 13th Kamatipura Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4580 and 4581 and New No. 11025, Old Survey No. 4113 and 4114 and New Survey No. 4A/6555 and Cadastral Survey No. 378 (part) Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E. Ward No. 2036, Old Street No. 105, New Street Nos. 107 and 121, and bounded on the East by the property of Jungumd Najana Babaji, on the West by the property of Setiba Venkati, on the South by the 13th Kamatipura Lane and on the North by the Sweepers passage.

LOT NO. 2.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land or ground with a messuage tenement or dwelling house formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Shetiba Venkati situate in the 13th Kamatipura Lane outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11003, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6569 and Cadastral Survey No. 396 (Part) Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2082 and 2083, Street Nos. 116-118 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Vadi Venkati but now of the said Shatika Venkati, on the West by the property of Jati Sayaka, on the North by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on the South by the Sweepers passage.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of October 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA, Commissioner.

31516

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1272 of 1927.

EZEKIEL MEYER GAREH and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SALEH SOLOMON GAREH and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of October, 1928, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Eliahoo Solomon Gareh, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 18th day of November, 1926, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA, Commissioner.

31657

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament restricted to the Provident Fund with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company of Nanalal Hargowandas Mody, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a Train Examiner in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, residing at the time of his death at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

RAMANLAL CHHAGANLAL SHAH, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Assistant Lecturer of Science in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, the Executor of the last Will and Testament, restricted to the Provident Fund with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Ville Parle, District Thana ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Registrar

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of January, 1929.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO., Attorneys for Petitioner.

31673

THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to :-

THE SECRETARY, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, 278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF CAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD AND FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 488 of 1920 (Mansen Karsondas vs. Jayseh Ramdas and others) and the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th March, 1923, and a Deed of Further Charge dated 5th March, 1926 and with the concurrence of Shikrishna Nitisen alias Kisen Nitison, the party now entitled to the equity of redemption in the mortgaged hereditaments Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements and shops standing thereon situate at the junction of Cowasji Patel Tank Road and Falkland Road, admeasuring about 46 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 9744, New Survey No. 5167, Cadastral Survey No. 3134 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municpality under C Ward No. 6512 Street Nos. 172, 174, and 2 to 8 and bounded on the East by Falkland Road, on the West and North by the property of Bai Ramdevi widow of Kanayalal Ratimal and on the South by Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver and Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR MANUFACTURING WOOLLEN GOODS.

As the injunction prohibiting the sale of the machinery by the High Court having been dissolved on 17th December, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will under instructions from the Empire Waste Utilisation Co., sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in one lot or in separate lots to suit the requirements of purchasers on the premises of the Elphinstone Woollen Mills at Low Level Road to Elphinstone Road Station:—

Machinery such as cloth dyeing, squeezing, raising and napping machines, 20 looms, quadruple shearing and winding machines, waste breake, beaming, milling and warping machines, blanket whipping, singer sewing and hosiery machines, "Worthington" steam-pump, shuttles, pickets, leather beltings and about 2,500 lbs. assorted colours for wool dyeing etc., etc.

The above will be on view, 4 days before the sale and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE AND ALABASTER GOODS AND ONE MAGNIFICENT AUTOMATIC ORCHESTRA ORGAN.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort.

By order of the Bank concerned.

A very fine collection of marble and alabaster goods, such as elephant, figures and busts, fruit stands, vases, ceiling and table lamps for electric light, shades, smoking sets, powder boxes, ash trays, clocks, coloured pedastals and many other attractive articles just arrived from Italy.

By order of the concerned:—

One magnificent Automatic Orchestra Organ, almost new, requires turning playing 48 pieces of best English music, eminently suitable for a palace, cafe, restaurant or cinema.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	128
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

R. B. SALISBURY

Presents

THE SILENT HOUSE

A Thriller de-Luxe.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

SORELL AND SON

FEATURING

H. B. WARNER
ANNA Q. NILSSON
ALICE JOYCE
CARMEL MYERS

At no time has there been prepared for the ages of the world, such a living, glorious, stirring story of sincere love. The love of a father for his son. A man who laid down his broken heart as a hearthstone for his son.

MADAN THEATRES LTD

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MANNEQUIN

FEATURING
ALICE JOYCE,
WARNER BAXTER,
DOLORES COSTELLO
AND
ZASU PITTS
A TENSE HUMAN DRAMA OF A BEAUTIFUL GIRL'S FIGHT FOR LOVE.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily Saturday and Sunday at 3 30 P. M.

DAREDEVIL RIDING!!
FIERCE FIGHTING!!
THRILLING LOVING!!!

TOM MIX

IN

"THE RAINBOW TRAIL"

Gripping story of a young brave man who roams about the jungle in a search of his long lost uncle!

Also showing JIMMY AUBREY'S
2 Reels Roaring Comedy.
And "THE DAY'S FOLLY."

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sujan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most cert in Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)-Use it once and you most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulshat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 19.	
March	20.22	—.02
May	20.23	—.02
July	19.80	—.06
October	19.52	—.03
December	19.45	—.01
Middling Spot	20.40	Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Jan. 19.	
March	19.57	—.04
May	19.60	—.03
Middling Spot	19.37	Unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 29,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 31,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 24,000 Bales.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard: No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt. 12/4 1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/6
C. & F. Bombay.
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/6-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed: lb. Spot. 0/10 Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 18-1/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe. 44/3 January. S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, 43/9 January. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/- January. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, No offering.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 19.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-3/16
Forward	26-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4: 11-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 19. Opening	Closing.	
January	10.41	10.39	+.04
February		10.39	+.04
March	10.46	10.43	+.04
April		10.44	+.04
May	14.50	10.43	+.05
June		10.44	+.05
July	10.46	10.44	+.05
August		10.38	+.05
September		10.29	+.06
October		10.28	+.06
November		10.19	+.06
December		10.19	+.05
January		10.17	+.06
Middling Spot		10.65	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	200 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 19.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.45	+.05
Scinde, Fine	7.70	+.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.95	+.05
Bengal, Good	7.20	+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.45	+.05
Bengal, Fine	7.70	+.05
Oomra, Good	7.80	+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.40	+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.40	+.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.80	+.05
Broach, Fine	9.15	+.05
Broach, Superfine	9.40	+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

	Liverpool, Jan. 19.	
January	18.67	+.17
February	18.67	+.17
March	18.93	+.16
April	18.93	+.16
May	19.09	+.16
June	19.06	+.16
July	19.18	+.16
August	19.16	+.16
September	19.13	+.16
October	19.08	+.16
November	18.97	+.12
December	18.97	+.12

Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot 19.55

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR

—:o:—

Messrs. Lewis and Jones have issued the following weekly circular dated the 17th instant:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The market in securities has at last taken a definite turn for the better as to-day's closing prices will indicate. Prices have for the most part rapidly responded to the rather modest enquiry there has been, holders naturally being reluctant to part with their securities in the face of the severe decline witnessed in the last few months of 1928.

Should further demand eventuate, the market must respond and very little setback appears probable at present except perhaps in 3 1/2 per cent. Paper, the course of which will be more readily effected by "bear" tactics.

An easier feeling prevails in the money market with call money quoting in the region of 5 1/4 per cent. Some banks quote 5 3/4 per cent. for one and two months and 6 per cent. for three months' deposits.

The Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 7 per cent. and to-day's closing prices of securities are as follows:—

		Redn. Yield.
3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper (taxable)	73. 5	4.32
4 p.c. Conversion Loan (taxable)	92.10	4.69
4 p.c. 1934-37 (taxable)	92. 0	4.66
4 p.c. 1960-70 (taxable)	84.11	4.39
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 (taxable)	96. 8	4.74
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 (taxable)	94. 8	4.39
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	100. 8	4.45
5 p.c. 1929-47 (taxable)	99. 8	4.57
5 p.c. 1933 (tax free)	101. 0	4.76
5 p.c. 1945-55 (tax free)	104. 7	4.71
6 p.c. 1930 (tax free)	101. 6	5.07
6 p.c 1931 (tax free)	102. 6	4.98
3 p.c. 1932 (tax free)	103. 6	4.91
6 1/2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan (tax free)	108. 4	5.00

COTTON MILL SHARES.

To-day's closing prices for the cotton mill shares show some slight advance on last week, but the volume of trading is still poor. Some mills report small sales at profitable rates, but we gather that the standard of the efficiency at the mills is still below normal and work is being retarded by the "cacanny" attiutde of the workers.

So long as this state of things exists, there cannot be much change in present sentiment in shares and the public naturally turn to more stable outlets for employment of available investment funds.

This week's chief matter of interest has been the floatation of Satya Mills, Agents James Finlay and Co., Ltd., Bombay, with a capital of Rs. 12 lakhs in Rs. 100 shares arising out of the purchase of the Globe Mills for Rs. 10,91,000. We believe the public will readily take up the moderate amount of Rs. 4 lakhs of shares offered and that the Company's career will be successful, labour conditions permitting.

Bank Shares:—Business in Imperials has transpired around 1472-8 and 361-4. India Banks were done at 101 C.D., but continue in short supply with Baroda Banks on offer at 80. Centrals are a point lower at 22-10 C.D. and may go easier. A final dividend of 4 per cent. per annum has been declared making with the interim of 8 per cent., a total of 6 per cent. for the year comparing with 9 per cent. for 1927.

Railway Shares:—Only a few isolated deals can be reported. Central Provinces have sellers at 101. Mandra Bhons at 75, and Sialkots at 99 without finding buyers. Larkhanas are on offer at 91 as are Hoshiarpur at 93. Taptis were done at 697-8.

Cement Shares:—Counters in this section are mostly unchanged and the turnover continues poor. On results nearly all shares look cheap.

Manganese Shares:—Very little interest has been taken in either Shivrajpurs or C. I. M.'s which close at 26-8 and 12 respectively. We expect lower rates for both.

Shipping Shares:—Slightly more business has transpired in both Steamers and Scindias which close around 243-12 and 13-8 respectively.

Engineering Shares:—Cpunters in this section are mostly unchanged and very few bargains can be reported. We quote Alcocks 347-8, McKeuzies 220 and Construction 58-8.

Bombay Telephones have sellers at 55-12 whilst the Debentures were done at 57 Bombay Trams are steady at 153-12 with the Pref. at 67-8 after 66-8 done.

Bombay Burmas are firm at 853-12 and 302-8.

Insurance Shares:—New Indias quote 23-12, Jupiters 11 and Vulcan 7 with very little doing.

Electric Supply Shares:—Ahmedabads changed hands at 135-8 C.D. as did Karachi Electrics at 140. Surat Electrics have buyers at 140, but there are no shares on offer. Ajmers continue scarce at 7|14 there being buyers over at the price.

Hydro Electric Shares:—Most counters with the exception of Tata Hydro Ord show a decline on the week.

Iron and Steel Shares:—A rather better tendency has been shown in the Tata Group in which speculators are once again taking an interest. Some further improvement may be looked for here.

Indian Iron are better at 17 C.D., but Bengal Iron are still uninteresting around 15-8.

Rubber Shares:—London reports more active dealings in rubber shares arising out of an advance in the commodity price Rubber stocks in London are cabled a 23,016 tons an advance of tons 1,063.

Our London friends think that the market should be left to speculators and instead recommend investment in some electric-supply shares particulars of which we shall be glad to send our clients on application.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report dated the 19th instant:—

The American market this week shows a nett gain of 16 points. In the first half of the week the market advanced on improved buying influenced by afavourable spot market and trade buying. Later, the market was irregular, there being in evidence realising and long liquidation at the advance, and absence of selling and better spot demand at the decline. The highest price for the March position touched during the week was 20.41 on the 15th instant and the lowest was 19.89 on the 11th instant, the range for the week being 52 points. A telegram was received during the week saying that Garside reports January trade America disappointing. U. S. Mills consumption figures published on the 14th instant show that the consumption during December has been 534,000 bales against 611,000 bales in November, 1928, and 544,000 bales in December, 1927. The total Mills consumption to the end of December this season thus comes to 2,783,000 bales against 3,043,000 bales during the same period last year.

The Weevil Report was published on the 15th instant indicating that there is an increase in the number of weevils in Louisiana and a decrease in the Eastern Belt. The weevil hibernation statistics compared with last year according to one telegram are:—North-East Louisiana 202 versus 18; South Louisiana 669 versus 357; South Carolina 768 versus 1,525; Georgia 218 versus 220; Alabama 55 versus 148; North Arkansas lighter than usual; Central Arkansas average; South Arkansas heavier than usual; Texas no figures yet.

Our local market this week closes Rs. 6 higher. The market was steady and advanced in sympathy with America and on buying by Bazar operators, Option-dealers and Straddlers. Towards the close of the week the price slightly eased owing to the moderate decline in America. The highest rate for Broach April-May touched during the week was Rs. 364 on the 17th instant and the lowest Rs. 355 on the 12th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 9. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—Broach April-May Rs. 360 1|2; Oomra Dec.-Jan. Rs. 321 1|2; Oomra March Rs. 323 1|2; Bengal Dec.-Jan. Rs. 275; Bengal March Rs. 281.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September, 1928, to 17th January, 1929, are 1,027,656 bales against 1,146,643 bales last year and Exports total 854,224 bales against 505,823 bales last year while the total Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 144,765 bales against 334,333 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Bombay on the 17th January is estimated at 957,489 bales against 697,479 bales same time last year.

The December consumption figures came up to the general expectations and the market therefore was not affected unfavourably. At the same time however there has not been any marked advance in prices and the market remains balanced with small fluctuations on both sides. Taking a long view of the market and considering all the existing factors, we are inclined to hold our original opinion for taking the constructive side, and favour making purchases in easy moments and on declines so as to form gradually a long account at a good average price. This we think ought ultimately to prove profitable.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9:7:6 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £17:17:6 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £18:3:9 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:7:6 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:5:0 Apl.-May. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. £15:18:9 Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:7:6 Jan-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 19.

Interest day to day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 day's market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Jan. 19.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12 09-7/8
T.T. Brussls on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	29 75
T.T. Milan on London	92 66
T.T. Berne on London	25 28
T.T. Paris on London	124.10
T.T. London on Prague	163.87

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York. Jan. 19.

Demand Bills 484.62

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 19.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt. 28/4-1/2 Feb.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 28/9 May-[illegible] Delivery. Sellers.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

THE WAY TO TACKLE 1929

[illegible]nted "Actors" and not "Talkies"

(BY Henry Ford.)

[illegible] great hindrances to success are [illegible]ride. It is easy to tell a man [illegible] of fear, and another thing to [illegible] him how. A careful analysis of his fears and a study of their causes will many times reveal a solution, and show him how really futile they are.

Much of the opposition to industrial reorganisation comes from pride. If you go into a factory and try to put it on a basis of successful operation, you will find that in nine cases out of ten the things you have to change are the very things in which some one takes an inordinate pride. A little observation will show that a man given to pride is usually proud of the wrong thing.

Now in business the job is the thing. When men are job-centred, they are less self-centred, and there is, therefore, less soil for the interference of personal likes and dislikes, personal pride and personal prejudices.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

The wrong kind of pride does not contribute anything. It deceives the man who harbours it and hinders everyone with'in the radius of its malign influence. It has wrecked careers that might have been useful.

When a man falls in love with his way, his method, his system, and exalts them to the place of first importance; when he resents competent criticism and change designed to focus his attention and efforts on a central job, he is on the down grade.

So my advice to young men is to be ready to revise any system, scrap any methods, abandon any theory if the success of the job requires it. The more readily we scrap these things the less danger is there to our fundamental principles—which ought never to be scrapped on any pretence whatever.

There are many things more valuable than money. Time, energy, and material are worth more than money, because they cannot be purchased by money.

It is a rather strange arrangement of nature that only the most precious values can be wasted. You can waste time, you can waste labour, and you can waste material. That is about all; you cannot waste money. You can misuse money but you cannot waste it, it is still somewhere.

There is no evil from which we suffer that did not come to us through misuse. There is no function which human beings can fulfil that is not good, but we have all about us a spectacle of whole nations having to make laws against things not bad fundamentally, but bad in the way they are used.

The worst possible sin we can commit against the things of our common life is to misuse them.

VALUE OF MISTAKES.

Mistakes, whether they occur in the social realm or in the building of a new machine, are often the result of active research. The mind knows the end which it wishes to reach, it sees an opening, enters it, and explores far enough to discover that the opening does not lead where the mind wishes to go. Another opening is explored in a like manner and withdrawn from, so that experience is gained at every step.

There should be no worrying over mistakes because mistakes are part of the material of experience. It is a mistake, however, to scrap a thing because it is defective without first ascertaining what caused it to fail and whether the defect can be remedied. More knowledge is thus gained.

To get something worth while done, something that will benefit all mankind and put civilisation in debt to the doer. That, to my mind, is success and something worth striving for.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

What portion of progress is due to effort and what portion to the pressure of destiny no one can say. Men are pushed ahead oftener than they go ahead of their own will—that is, mankind in the mass. This pressure may sometimes be due to the appearance of a new personality with a new idea, or it may be due to a combination of circumstances too big for any person to cause or control.

As an illustration, a new invention may force society to reorganise certain of its activities, a new idea may force political changes, a new form of power distribution may completely overturn industrial practice. All of us have seen these things happen in our own generation.

At these times of reversal it takes clear vision to steer a straight path. Men with old ideas cling to old ways of doing things frequently attempting to solve the new problems by old methods.

But new men soon rise to take their place—men who have read the signs of the times aright and who are flexible enough and wise enough to interpret rather than protest the changing order.

Reading the signs of the times is a method of information open to everyone. The two essentials of wisdom are a knowledge of fundamentals and an awareness of their development. To know what is growing and in what direction it is growing comprises the highest providential wisdom—it is the ability to read the signs of the times, not of the times that are, but the times that are to be.

ROOTS OF TO-MORROW.

It is one thing to see a thing, another thing, to see through a thing. There is very little of life on the surface. We see to-day as the product of distant yesterdays; yet hidden in to-day is a root of distant to-morrows, and it is the man who knows the coming to-morrows who really sees most of life.

The signs of the times demand our learning a new language, observing fundamental things, doing original thinking, getting at naked facts, and being sure that they are facts, not simply theories. Life is a river which constantly changes its course, and the way of understanding is to follow this river—not the dried up and deserted river bed.

Business men do not think of themselves as leaders in social movements, but they are. Not a single system of business exists—good or bad—but has been taught to the people by business men.

They have more influence on society than politicians schoolmasters or clergymen because their contact is constant and their influence unavoidable. Every bad habit of unthrift and debt is taught the people by their business guides. Their leadership should turn around and head in the opposite direction.

Business men should be readers of the signs of the time to warn the people to wise action and safe building on sound foundations.

At present there is far less real poverty than ever before. Our material life is on a much higher level than it has ever been. But comparing the present with what it ought to be and what it could be, we cannot fail to see that much is yet to be done. Far more people, however, can be persuaded to relieve poverty than to devote their energies to removing it. Charity is no substitute for reform. Poverty is not cured by charity, it is only relieved. To cure it the cause of the trouble must be located and then removed.

Nothing does more to abolish poverty than work. Every man who works is helping to drive poverty away. He not only benefits himself but becomes a benefactor to others.

It is not the men who are doing the talking who are solving our problems, but the men who are at work. Nobody can think straight who does not work, for idleness warps the mind.

It is a wonder that we do not hear more about that fact, that the practiced hand gives balance to the brain. Thinking which does not connect with constructive action becomes a disease. The man who has it sees crooked; his views are lopsided. No man can think out our great problems for us.

We believe in democracy because we believe that the collective mind is better than the single mind. With the people thinking together and planning together and acting together the greatest advances are possible.

RIGHT WILL ENDURE.

Every age teems with theories requiring only to stand a while before their falsity will be revealed. We don't have to test every theory that is offered. Let it stand. If it is right it will endure; if it is wrong the public mind simply outgrows it.

No one can imagine how much worse off we should be if we followed every theory and every leader that promised us the Golden Age.

So if our progress seems slow it is only because of the people's carefulness not to make a mis-step. But there is progress being made at all times, now in this direction and now in that. Such progress is a social creation. It is the people moving up, and that is the only kind of progress there is.

If we have not yet gone forward rapidly there is a very great fact to be set against that fact the human race has not had to retrace many steps because of false moves.—The Sunday Chronicle.

FRESH FROM ENGLAND always
Not made in England to-day and somewhere else to-morrow, Passing Show are always made in London, England-always to the same high standard of Quality and Purity
PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
GOLDEN IN COLOUR - GOLDEN IN QUALITY
AWARDED THE CERTIFICATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE FOR QUALITY AND PURITY
They never vary!
CARRERAS Ltd. London Eng. 139 years Reputation for Quality

MR. JAIRAMDAS' BILL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Unlike you, I am sorry to see that Mr. Jairamdas Daulattram has given notice of a Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code by providing for the entire exemption of holders of agricultural lands not exceeding five acres from payment of land revenue, and for a graduated scale of assessment for the larger holders. The proposed remedy would, in my opinion, be very much worse than the disease, and would defeat its own object. It would unfailingly lead to further fragmentation of holdings all over the country and would ultimately bring about the ruin of the largest industry of the country.

Mr. Jairamdas has correctly diagnosed the disease, but has applied the wrong remedy. A land tax at a flat rate, which takes no account of the extent of individual holdings, must necessarily press heavily on the small holder. If, on the other hand, the tax is regulated by the ability of the small holder to pay it, the large holder would escape payment of his proper quota of public revenue. Under the existing system, which mainly seeks to reconcile considerate treatment of the small holder with the claims of public revenue on the large holders, the small holder is required to pay more than he is able to, while the large holder pays less than he ought to. In the words of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, the system "has tended to shift the burden more and more on to the less prosperous cultivators"; and the small holders "pay land revenue which would be inconsiderable if cultivation were intensive or on a large scale, but rests as a heavy burden upon a small and improverished holdes."

At first sight, therefore, it seems that the obvious remedy for this state of things is to exempt the smallest holders from land revenue, and introduce some element of progression into the land revenue paid by the larger holders. But directly you do this, you put a heavy premium on fragmentation, and invite disaster.

The proper remedy seems to be a low land tax, combined with an extension of income tax to incomes from agriculture. This is the system adopted by the more advanced countries of Europe and Japan. The recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee are a first step towards the introduction of such a system into this country. Of course no re-adjustment of the burden of the land tax between the different grades of agriculturists could be made until the expiry of the existing settlements.—Your, etc.,

P. J. TALEYARKHAN.

Surat, January 15.

Eczema, Rashes
Sores & Eruptions
Soon Heal
when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28 Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pimples, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON WEAVING MASTER

Jury's Call For Sterner Action

"We, the members of the Jury, desire that the Government in conjunction with the Mill-owners' Association ought to take energetic action to see that the lives of the mill officials as also those of operators may not be in danger" This was the observation made by the jury at the conclusion of the inquest over the body of Kaikushroo Sorabji Davar (40), an assistant weaving master in the Pearl Mills, who was done to death, it is alleged, by an infuriated mob of 200 weavers of the same mill.

At the adjourned inquest held by the Coroner on Sunday morning, Mr. D. R. Parulekar, Sub-Inspector of Police, De Lisle Road Police Station, stated that on receiving a telephonic message he proceeded to the mill with some officers and constables. Mr. Davar was being removed to the hospital. The witness called a "Punch" and seized an iron bar (flat), three inches wide, 1/2 inch thick and 20 inches long. It was covered with blood. He also collected several articles besmeared with blood at the spot where Mr. Davar was alleged to have been assaulted.

BLOOD-STAINED WORKERS.

The witness Jehangir Jamsedji Mistry identified 21 persons as the men who had attacked Mr. Davar. They were arrested and searched. The clothes of 6 men were stained with blood. On January 2, three more weavers were identified by Mr. Mistry and they were also instantly arrested. One Babu Maruti was arrested at Poona and brought down to Bombay. The suspects had been identified by other witnesses as well.

THREATS TO DECEASED.

Mr. Frank Stott, Manager of Pearl Mills, in his evidence, stated that after the general strike the Pearl Mill started work again in October 1928. Since then the deceased had been complaining to him that the workers had been threatening him. The matters came to such a pass that he had to write a letter to the Superintendent of Police, De Lisle Road, seeking the latter's aid. Mr. Davar was in fear of his life.

"MARKED" WORKERS.

He had named Papa Miya and Shivram Narayan as the persons who would create trouble in the mill again. These two men were operatives in the mill working under the deceased. They had been elected by the workers as their spokesmen in the Girni Kamgar Union. On the 30th December, the witness and the Superintendent of the Mill, Mr. T. Watts had gone to the weaving shed at about 11 a.m. When they were in the centre of the shed, the above named weavers approached Mr. Watts with some complaint. Mr. Watts immediately ordered them back to their work. Papa Miya was told by Mr. Watts to forward his complaint through the Manager and not to leave work on any account.

Proceeding, the Manager added that when he returned to the Mill after having his tiffin, he was informed that Mr. Davar had been severely assaulted. He saw the deceased in the Folding Department in an unconscious state. He was bleeding from the mouth, nose and ears. There were iron bars and pieces of wood stained with blood.

The witness told the Jury that after he had heard complaints from Mr. Davar, he had assured the operatives several times that Mr. Davar was not responsible for anything and that he had to carry out the orders of the Manager.

JURY FIXES CRIME ON 25 WORKERS.

The Jury then returned a verdict of death caused by fracture of skull and other injuries which were inflicted on him with homicidal intent by means of iron bars and other weapons by a riotous mob of men belonging to the Weaving Department of the same Mill, among whom were (1) Papa Miya, (2) Shivram Narayan, (3) Raghunath Vaman, (4) Babu Santoo, (5) Babu Maruti and 20 others whose names had been mentioned to the jury.

IRANI COMMITS SUICIDE

PUTS AN END TO LIFE BY RAZOR

Behram Khushroo, an Irani aged 22, committed suicide on Saturday last by cutting his throat with a sharp razor. The deceased was employed in a restaurant in Frere Road.

It appears from the evidence recorded at the Coroner's Court that the deceased was in an unsound state of mind as he was suffering from Insomina. On the afternoon of Saturday he had gone up to the loft in the restaurant to sleep. As he did not come down till 5 o'clock, some other servants of the restaurant went tto the loft to look after him. The deceased was found dead with his throat cut. A sharp razor was lying by his side. At an inquest held over the body, the Jury returned a verdict of death caused by a suicidal incised wound.

Host Holbrook

Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE AND PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
TELE 40587 BYCULLA BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

HARTOG COMMITTEE'S REPORT

TO PROVE USEFUL AS WORK OF REFERENCE AND GUIDE

NEW DELHI, Jan 18.

According to information received here the Hartog Committee will not disperse finally till March. The Committee had a very strenuous time and had to formulate its conclusions first in draft form for discussion with the Simon Conference so that the parent body may have an opportunity to direct the nature of its requirements from this subsidiary enquiry. Thus for instance the conference would not naturally like the Committee, even if the latter wished, to make any recommendations on questions like communal representation in educational institutions as such questions are part of the broader problems which the Conference alone must determine. Moreover the subject might introduce unnecessary differences in the Committee, but the Committee's opinion will certainly be most welcome to the Commission not only on the rate of progress in education but the extent to which it can be accelerated. Thus the Committee can make a valuable contribution in stating what can be the other lines of advance if it finds that introduction of compulsory education is neither practicable nor financially possible at the present stage. It is expectted, however, that discussions between the Hartog Committee and the Simon Conference will lead to a better understanding of the position mutually and that the report which the Hartog Committee will now finally write and submit by the end of March when it reassembles for the purpose would prove useful as a work of reference and a guide.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

Nomination Day for Municipal Ward Election.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Garden Party at Government House, Malabar Hill, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Grant College Medical Society, a lecture will be delivered by Dr. V. S. Trilokekar in the Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College, on E. R. A. Treatment (Abram's Method of Diagnosis and Treatment), to-day (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 23rd inst.), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Congress House.

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.

With a view to popularize the use of Hindi as our national language and to reinstate it to its rightful place as 'Lingua Franca' of India, a Hindi Class will be conducted, under the auspices of the above League every Sunday commencing from Sunday (27th inst.). The class is open to the public. The time and place of holding the class will be announced later.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The postponed annual general meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 26th instant) at Congress House at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), to transact the following business: (a) Confirmation of the minutes, (b) Adaption of the audited statements of accounts and Report, (c) Election of the New Office Bearers, (d) Vote of thanks to the chair and the retiring committee.

P. & T. RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Seeds Trading Association of Bombay have resolved to join as a Life Member of this Association, and they have deputed Mr. Dhanji Devsey as their representative on the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association.

KHILAFAT HOUSE.

The Milad Shareef and the opening ceremony of the Khilafat House (Dar-ul-Khilafat) will be performed on Friday (25th instant), at 9 p.m. when Maulana Mohammed Shafi Daudi will perform the opening ceremony, and Maulana Mahomed Ali will preside at the Milad Shareef.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The 40th annual general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, will be held on Sunday (the 27th instant), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Narayan Dinanathji Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—1. March, For King and Country, Bigwood; 2. Selection, The Blue Mazurka, Lehar; 3. Valse, Chanson Serenade, Drigo; 4. Selection, The Girl Friend (By Request), Rodgers; 5. Song, God Send You Back to Me, Adams; 6. Idyll, The Glow Worm, Paul Lincke; 7. Selection, Mercenary Mary, Godfrey; 8. Fox Trot, Shepherd of the Hills, Nicholls; 9. Fantasia, Bacchanalia, Finck.

STAND ON YOUR RIGHTS

DISCIPLINE MUST NOT THROTTLE FREEDOM

MR. MUNSHI'S ADVICE TO COLLEGIANS

Addressing the students of the Gujarat College, lately, Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., Advocate, stated as follows:—

"It is absolutely incorrect to say that students do not take part in politics in other countries. That students should not take part in politics is an interesting slogan invented for the benefit of the Indian student. Those who have studied in England know that a very active and burning interest is taken by the students in politics, political controversy, elections, political propaganda and political warrare.

"In countries which are fighting alien Governments, students always bear the brunt of fight. I have heard that in old times, when the Congress was founded, the persons who are our respected elders to-day left their College work and assisted in that movement. During the Partition of Bengal days, there was not a college student who did not thrill to the voice of Arvind Ghosh, who did not participate in the Swadeshi and Boycott campaign. During the Non-co-operation days students all over the country paricipated in the movement. And it was but natural that when the nation's indignation was roused at the affront offered by the appointment of the Simon Commission, the student world should feel the affront if not more, at least as keenly as those of us in whom the years have to some extent cooled the fires of righteous indignation.

TRESPASSING ON STUDENT'S RIGHTS.

"In a country like India, where the Educational machinery is still dominated by foreigners and the Bureaucracy, it cannot trespass upon the students' right to hold political views or to participate in political activities outside the College hour and College premises. The college authorities have no right to insist that outside the College the students shall behave in matters political as they insist.

"In India so long as there is no national Government, neither parents nor public men will part with their authority to allow young men and women to participate in political activities permissible under the Law. I therefore maintain that though the College authorities in the point of discipline have a final voice within the College and during College time, any attempt on their part to encroach upon the rights of a student as a politically minded citizen exercised outside the College is highly dangerous. I consider it in every way necessary that public men should insist that outside the strict jurisdiction of the College authorities the students should be left free to take part in the political activities permissible by Law as they or their parents think proper. We do not want Government, the University or a College Principal to tell us what the Austrian Emperor stated to the professors of the University in the Eighteenth Century: "Gentlemen, I want you to give me useful servants and docile citizens".

AN UNSOUND ANALOGY.

"His Excellency has recently tried to make a distinction between discussion of politics and participation in politics on the authority of an analogy of a medical student. With great deference the analogy is not sound. The medical student in this case, does not propose to take charge of a difficult case on his own account. He is only helping in his spare moments the outside experts:—the Gandhijis, the Nehrus and the Saprus—the trusted leades of the Nation in its struggle. The student is an important section of the Nation. His college hours are his Principal's—no doubt. His leisure moments are his Nation's. And any attempt direct or indirect to control these moments will only end in a tension between the professors and the studentts—and in the birth of a rebellious youth movement which would prove dangerous not only to College discipline, to social well-being, but to none more than to the interests of Government. Let authorities love discipline well, but wisely. And to you, I can only say this that in the college and in college affairs obey discipline however stern. It will make you all the better for it. But if discipline seeks to throttle your freedom of action in lawful political activities, stand on your rights and resist the attempt."

A scene from "The Mystery Pilot" which will be shortly shows at the Globe Cinema.

CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE

PARSI EMPLOYEE GETS 2 YEARS

In the Customs fraud case at the High Court Sessions, the first accused Keshav Mahadev Dandekar, a clerk of a Custom agent was acquitted of forgery and cheeting by the jury's verdict of not guilty.

The second accused Dinshaw Jehangir Javeri, who is employed in the Customs department as an examining appraiser, was convicted on charge of forging a shipping bill, a draw back bill and a cheque of Rs. 1318.

Mr. Justice Daver sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

LENIN ANNIVERSARY

PUBLIC MEETING TO-DAY

Under the auspices of the Workers' & Peasants' Party a pblic meeting will be held to celebrate the 5th anniversary of Lenin's death at the Jinnah Peoples Hall, at 6-30 p.m. to-day. Comrade Shaukat Usmani of the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case, will preside. Among the speakers are, Bradley, Dange, Nimbkar, Alve Mirajkar, Joglekar, and Pande.

DR. MOONJE, NOT A COMMUNALIST!

MORE LIGHT ON KHAR INCIDENT

We, the undersigned representatives of the Youth Organizations hasten to offer this explanation of the unfortunate incident that took place in Khar on Friday, the 18th instant, at Dr. Moonje's lecture. We deplore the action of the two or three irresponsible Youths who in a fit of mistaken enthusiasm, interrupted Dr. Moonje in his lecture. We have the highest respect for Dr. Moonje and have nothing but praise for the splendid work he is doing in the Assembly especially in the field of physical culture and military training. Communalism means the advocacy of political rights based on communal organizations or different religion. Dr. Moonje has definately stated that he has never advocated or pressed for the rights in communal lines.

We, therefore, assure Dr. Moonje that the Youth movement disassociates itself from that regretable incident. At the same time, we take this opportunity of heartily agreeing with the views expressed in the lecture by Dr. Moonje and wish him success in his career as a Nationalist.

Sd. HIRALAL M. DESAI, (President Khar Youth League.)
H. D. RAJAH (Secretary Khar Youth League.)
G. D. KOPIKER and S. P. NADKARNI (Secretaries Bombay Youth League
SURENDRA V. DESAI, A. H. KULKERNI, NAVIK G. MOTWANE, and B. P. JOG, (Members of the Bombay Youth League executive Committee.)

B. E. S. & T. CO.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, in its statement of gross receipts for December 1928, observe:—

Electric Supply, for December 1928 Rs. 8,06,001, upto the end if December 1928 Rs. 91,65,318; Traction (Trams and Omnibuses), for December 1928 Rs. 8,06,001, upto the end of December 1928 Rs. 67,72,605. Increase over same period last year Rs. 4,51,616.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

MONDAY, JANUARY, 21, 1929.

From a 'Bhisti' to a 'Badshah' is a rapid rise to fame. That has been Bacha-i-Sakao's lot. But how long will the good fortune last? By the way, you will be interested to learn that Bacha-i-Sakao has been given a vernacular edition of his name in this city. I heard one newspaper 'boy' telling another that "Sakhu-cha-bacha" was now King of Kabul.

• • • •

Next time you go and dine in some political company, take care to know whom you are dining with. I mean to say in these days of prohibitions and mandates, restrictions and regulations you might "put you foot into it" as Mr. S. Satyamurti did, for example.

• • • •

He attended a dinner to the new Advocate General of Madras and found that the Madras District Congress was immensely interested in the affair.

• • • •

But there is his chief Mr. S. Srinivash Iyengar and I have no doubt that he shielded his 'chela' from unpleasant consequences such as being ostracised by all true Congressmen.

• • • •

Mr. Satyamurti, you know, is the "image of truth" and he candidly told the Committee that he attended the dinner "under a misapprehension."

• • • •

Then all was forgiven. "A motion expressing full confidence in him was passed without dissent." So there is peace, perfect peace in Madras.

• • • •

"How is your friend after his operation?"

"Complications have set in?"

"Serious?"

"Very. He has become engaged to his nurse."

THE WEATHER

THUNDERSTORMS AND RAIN IN CHOTA NAGPUR

POONA, Jan. 20.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nealy general rain in Chota Nagpur with a few falls in East Central Provinces. The temperature is above normal from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Ranchi two inches, and Daltonganj and Pendra a quarter.

Forecast.—Extension into Bengal and Assam.

Earthquake report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand and nine hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at sixteen hours fiftyfive minutes on Saturday the 19th January.—A. P.

PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS

TOURNAMENT BEGINS TO-DAY

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament commences on the Kennedy Sea Face from to-day (Monday the 21st instant). Some of the players of note this year are Messrs. M. Kamruddin, Raja Iyer, R. A. Wagle, Lahebean, Y. Taku, Kolhoff, Suvarna, J. Harvey. There is likelyhood Mr. Pitt partnering Mr. Kamruddin in the Gentlemen's Doubles event. Notable amongst the lady competitors are Miss Stebbing, Mrs. Prophet, Mrs. Risdale, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Talyarkhan and others. In all there are 83 entries for Singles, 33 for Gent's Doubles, 11 for Ladies Singles, 8 for Ladies Doubles and 11 for Mixed Doubles.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The First Match beings at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—

Hindu Gym. Courts No. 1: P. Khergamwalla v. A. C. Gupte followed by U. P. Gaikwad v. N. K. Gadgil.

Hindu Gym. Court No. 2: A. R. Acott v. N. M. Pandya followed by K. K. Nambiar v. R. F. Vakharia.

Hindu Gym. Court No. 3: Sarfraj Ali v. J. N. Mukerjee followed by G. H. Kanal v. R. B. Tilak.

Hindu Gym. Court No. 4: H. N. Parekh v. Sultan K. Nathani followed by U. B. Narayan Rao v. N. R. Jathar.

Islam Gym. Court: R. N. Bhagvat v. Harisingh.

Parsee Gym.: J. G. Paranjpe v. V. S. Mujumdar followed by R. H. Thakore v. Shesappa.

Catholic Gym. Court: C. N. Mehta v. B. S. Bantwal followed by B. Govind Rao v. D. T. Tripathi.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.

7-0 p.m.—The Bohemian Dance Band. In the latest Dance Melodies.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rates. Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-30 p.m.—Master R. C. Roy—Vocal Music.

10-5 p.m.—Master Vasant—Vocal Music.

10-40 p.m.—Abdul Majid Khan—Sarangi Solo.

Y. M. P. A. AND ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

With regard to the announcement re: the extempore elocution competition to be held under the auspices of the Y. M. P. A., which appeared in our issue of Tuesday last, there has crept in a mistake with regard to the Box Number. The Box No. is 828 and not 282.

1929

Make your New Year happier by taking a

COMMERCE COURSE

At the

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute,

and thus considerably better your future prospects in life.

BEST STAFF TRAINING RESULTS.

Free Prospectus on Application.

YUSUF BLDG., FORT, BOMBAY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building, REVELIN STREET, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 22,560.

USE

BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES

Raval & Co. 13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

5 ADVANTAGES OF

RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawl lugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers.

Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

16A Elphinstone Circle, Fort BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 21, 1929.

A COLD DOUCHE.

—:o:—

A very severe cold douche has been given to Lord Delamere and Company and their supporters in England who were actively and unceasingly canvassing for the policy of establishing a Federation of East African Territories, in which the white settlers would be in permanent political control of that vast area, lording it perpetually over the Indian community and the natives of the land. The Hilton Young Commission which owed its appointment to the agitation set up by these Imperialist faddists has issued a report which bluntly tells them what Lord Morley told Indians viz. that they would have to wait a long, long while before they could dream of enjoying self-government, of the type they anxiously desired. The report says, "The majority of the Commissioners agree that responsible Government is out of question within any period of time that need now be considered. The right to direct policy is retained by the Imperial Government not only because of its responsibilities for the Native population in each separate territory, but also because of its wide interest in problems throughout Africa, in regard to which a consistent policy must be followed."

The Commissioners then proceed to indulge in some pious thinking, in phraseology which has become familiar in documents in which white administrators of non-white territories condescend to examine the interests of the children of the soil, whose possession they have forcibly taken and in which they enjoy unfair and arbitrary political and economic advantages. The Commissioners piously declare that "as the whole population, native and non-native, must with the advance of civilisation and the development of the territories in question move steadily forward in the direction of increasing political responsibility, it is necessary to look forward to the day when the immigrant communities and the natives will together control the whole business of Government."

But this soothing phraseology is not likely to deceive either the "immigrant communities" or the natives. Considering that nothing has been done so far in educating the natives or for providing far more adequate educational facilities for the Indians in East Africa than they at present possess, the day to which the Commissioners think "it is necessary to look forward" will purposely be kept far, far distant. The Commissioners do not recommend "any drastic or sudden change" in the form of administration "by means of a Federation or a closer union" but they propose the creation of a new central authority, that of the High Commissioner or in the alternative, a Governor-General of East Africa who will "dispense justice to various racial communities". It is extremely likely that the time-worn Imperialist device of divide and rule will be brought into frequent operation by means of the proposed appointment but neither the "immigrant communities" nor the natives stand the least chance of enjoying increase in political opportunity through the change. The Commissioners make the selfish suggestion that native interests in Kenya should be represented in the legislature by four nominated whites. That after all these years when white "Trustees" of Kenya have been srpposed to work for the "upplift" of the natives, not even four natives of education and status should be considered fit enough to be elected to the Kenya legislature is a grim commentary upon the "native policy" of the Kenya Administration and the outlook of the Hilton Young Commission. The "Manchester Guardian" rightly condemns the outlook when it remarks that the present occasion should be used "to give the natives economic independence". But they will never receive it so long as they are denied a political voice in the adminstration of their own country.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

—:o:—

The Director of Public Health of the Government of Bombay has published in 1929 his report for the year 1927, but he is sure to content himself with the thought that several other Departments are more leisurely in the publication of their reports. In spite of the delay in compiling this report, it is not possible to accept all the figures in it as thoroughly accurate, as registration of births and deaths in several rural parts of the Presidency is not what it ought to be. It is only when there are some disconcerting figures that the officials refer to faulty registration. Thus, regarding the decrease of births in Sind in the year under report when the number of births is highest since 1916, except for the year 1926, the Assistant Director of Public Health writes: "Some of the causes such as inadequate and incompetent registration agency have already been sufficiently explained in previous reports. Since 1925 some of the schoolmasters, who were registering births and deaths fairly well, have refused to co-operate with the Revenue authorities without remuneration." The schoolmasters' claim is reasonable and the Revenue authorities must accept it if they value accuracy in vital statistics. As regards the writing of the report, the first part begins with the word "Sections I to IV—no remarks." Then follows Section V. One would like to know what the first four sections would have dealt with if there were any remarks. The first paragraph of the report deals with the vital statistics of Europeans. However, as the reader goes on, he understands that the report deals with a Presidency in India.

Assuming that the report, as a whole, is substantially accurate, it has several notable and welcome features. With the exception of 1926, the year under report shows the highest number of births recorded since 1916. But of the seven lakhs of children brought into the world, over a lakh left it before they were a year old, a frightful feature of Indian vital statistics. The number of deaths decreased from 547 to 492 thousands, the figure being lower than the quinquenial mean but higher than the figures for 1922 and 1925. The decrease in the death-rate seems to be general throughout India except for Bengal and Assam. There was a welcome drop in deaths in the City of Bombay from 31, 657 in 1926 to 27,384 in 1927. There was a marked decrease throughout the Presidency in deaths from all diseases except cholera, small-pox and injuries. Other favourable features in the year were the lowest number of deaths from plague since its incursion into this Presidency and a decrease in infant mortality from 194 per thousand in the previous year to 161, showing a retreat to the figure of 1923 (160), which was the lowest on record. It is also gratifying to note that the toll of influenza which reached the frightful figure of over one million in 1918 has since steadily declined till it came down to 267 in the year under report. Sir Leonard Rogers, we are told, has recently enunciated a theory to account for the recrudescence of cholera epidemics. If the Government could so utilise the theory in actual practice as to prevent the epidemics, not only would it be the best recognition of the value of the theory but the whole country would be grateful both to Sir Leonard and to Government. Death-rate among girls of 10 to 20 years continued to be much higher than that among boys of the same age, and it also continued to be higher among Hindus than among Muslims, Christians and Parsees. The disparity in either case is considerably due to the custom of child marriages among Hindus.

Infantile mortality, though appreciably lower in the year under review than in the previous year, continues to be higher than in any other civilised country. While the average death-rate for the whole Presidency was 162 per thousand of the population, it was as high as 319 in Bombay City and 594 in Poona City. It is up to the citizens of Poona to investigate into and tackle the problem of such a high rate of infant mortality, higher than that even in Bombay. It is sad to think that year after year thousands of babies that could be saved are suffered to perish. Poverty, insanitation, lack of medical facilities and early marriage are recognised to be the most fruitful causes of infant mortality. It is not easy to combat poverty soon. But it is possible to cope with the other factors if the Government and the people are earnest. The Baby Week propaganda needs to be far more real and far more popular among the masses than it is now. In a vital matter like this it is the duty of Government and the people to co-operate to the fullest extent and prevent the shamful loss of child life.

"DIGNITY OF THE HOUSE."

There was a passage of arms on Thursday last between the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a member of the Corporation who was ruled out of order by the President because he attempted to addresss the House in English, on the ground that on a previous occasion this particular member had elected to speak in Marathi. The troubled waters of controverey churned up all the more because Presidential wit outran Presidential discretion. It was an unfortunate and maladroit remark on the part of the President to tell the member in question that he should produce a certificate of competancy to speak in English, before he could allow him to address the House in that tongue. He also read the House a homily in regard to keeping up its dignity. The 'dignity of the House' will, we imagine, be kept up far better if Presidential rulings were not seasoned with inappropriate wit and if member did take the business of the House far more seriously than they appear to do at present. It will be recalled that occasions have arisen when members of the Corporation have addressed the House in more languages than one. The resolution of the Corporation in regard to the use of the particular medium of debate merely says "all procedure shall be in English but a member who is unable to address the President in English will be at liberty to address in Gujarati, Marathi or English." It may be that on a particular occasion a member thinks that the two languages other than English may serve his purpose better, but must he be condemned for the whole session to the experiment he has chosen to make?

AMERICA'S APPRECIATION OF LALA LAJPAT RAI

—:o:—

TOUCHING PRESS TRIBUTES

(BY DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE).

IOWA, December 15.

The tragic death of Lala Lajpat Rai removes a figure of international importance. He stirs an Indian first and last with sheer pride that the Indian nation could produce such a many-sided man—a publicist, a statesman, a social and educational reformer.

One of his most striking characteristics was that he was international. He knew Asia Europe, and America first-hand. His knowledge was almost world-wide, and his thinking embraced all mankind.

GREATER THAN HIS JAILORS.

He was also a 'pucca' Indian. His mind, though international in some of its aspects, never failed to function in its Indian continental conception both of our contemporary political history and of our past cultural achievements. He was endowed with a large sense of responsibility for the whole country. Vivekanand, Gandhi, Tagore—all have this enriched continental consciousness of the entire Indian life and thought.

The matter-of-factness, simplicity, hatred of pretense, courage, and the joy of fight were some of Lajpat Rai's other traits. Nothing in his outward appearance distinguished him from the average intellectual man. To look at his face, he might be a plain typical Indian. But underlying all his simplicity, one was constantly made aware of the burning flame within the man, of the driving urge that lifted him above the common herd He was worthy of the profoundest admiration.

He was thrown in Indian bastilles twice. The Viceroys that ordered his imprisonments were merely Viceroys, not men. Lala Lajpat Rai was never a Viceroy, but he will be remembered as a man.

A HAPPY WARRIOR.

He made three visits to the United States. The last time he was here for five years (1914-1919). He had pangs of bitter homesickness for India which remained always the land of his heart's desire. He was not idle; he was constantly dreaming, planning, working, and waiting. Whoever came in contact with him knew here was a man destined to greatness. And Lalaji was a great man.

During the five years he was in America, he wrote three books, "Young India," "England's Debt to India," and "The Future of India". He travelled up and down the country lecturing on India, and pointing out the relations of India to world problems. He organized and took the lead in carrying on the Home Rule League for India, and the India Information Bureau. He also found time to establish, edit and publish the "Young India," a small monthly magazine.

He wrote a large number of articles for American newspapers and magazines, though he did not find it easy to get access to them because of the War and the rabid prejudice in favour of England. He was constantly watched and spied upon. I have been reliably informed that his telephone service was tapped by secret service men. But he was not afraid. He was fighting against a greedy Imperialism by open, honourable methods of argument. His weapons were those of moral suasion. He was a valiant and a happy warrior.

INDICTMENT OF BUUREAUCRACY.

Lajpat Rai was once asked why the people of India were not satisfied with the English rule. What did India want? This was his famous reply:

"India answers: The very insolence of the question is staggering. What do we want? Are we not 'men' as well as you? What would 'you' want, if like us, 'you' were held in subjection by the sword of a foreign power; if 'you' were dominated industrially by foreign capitalists; if 'you' were exploited financially by money-lenders of another land; if 'you' were intellectualiy starved by rulers who starved you of schools, and who shaped even the meagre education you were permitted to have in such a manner as to crowd out and belittle your own history, literature and culture, and substitute a foreign and far more materialistic civilization in its place; if 'you' were domineered over by mn who worshipped money and power and who were unable even to understand the higher intellectual, moral and spiritual ideals of your nation and race? Under such conditions what would 'you' want?"

PERSONAL FINANCIAL SACRIFICE.

To my knowledge, Lajpat Rai never received much financial aid from the Indian National Congress. He carried on his various activities with his own money and with such help as he could secure from his American and few other friends. He led in founding and maintaining an Indian headquarters (2 rooms) at 1400 Broadway, New York Ctty. it was a great pity that the headquarter. the India Home Rule League, the India Information Bureau, and the "Young India" magazine could not have been continued permanently. They were kept going for two years after his departure; but without money and without his strong leadership, it was found impossible to continue them longer. What a pity!

A HUNTED LION.

A cable from India to the "New York Times" announced to America that Mr. Lajpat Rai had died of "heart failure"! Even such a wilful prevarication could not long hide the truth. The Chicago "Unity" observed:

"When the news of Lajpat Rai's death was carried through India and round the world, every Englishman must have unconsciously breathed a sigh of relief, and every Indian a sigh of lamentation. For while Rai lived, England had in India an unrelenting, uncompromising untiring foe, and India herself a valiat champion. We do not know how many times he fell foul of the authorities—the alien rulers of the land he loved and would set free.

"It is characteristic, and in a way appropriate, that he should have been wounded by a bayonet in a demonstration against the returning Simon Commission—an injury, designed or undesigned, that may have led to his untimely death. Like the hunted lion, scarred from the trap, he knew no fear, died shaking his terrible mane against the foe, and left this foe still trembling from the fierce fury of his presence.

"We knew Lajpat Rai when he was in this country. We retain most vividly, perhaps, the impression of his intellectual power. His mind was a remarkable instrument—at once as sharp as a sword and weighty as a battle-ax. Next we recall the passion of his cry for justice for his country, and the flaming scorn of those who held her in subjection.

"More than in any Indian of whom we know, Rai presented the agonized frustrations of a conquered people, and proved the impossibility of peace till the yoke was lifted. His death is the most serious loss that India has suffered since the passing of C. R. Dass. What new leaders are arising to take the place of these great souls?"

DOGGED BY SPIES.

"The New Republic" is inclined to think that the martyrdom of Lajpat Rai will make India more irreconcilable to English rule than ever. It remarked:

"Lajpat Rai, while he never played quite the part of a Gandhi or a Das, was of great value to the cause of Indian nationalism. Knowing both the West and the East, he was able to interpret each to the other not in any spirit of mean compromise but with the aim of reconciliation through understanding. Persecuted all his life by the British rulers of India, dogged by spies wherever he went, at times the object of suspicion among his fellow Indians because of his friends in the labour movement in England, he nevertheless did a fine work, the value of which can perhaps only be appreciated now that he is gone."

A GREAT LEADER.

A fine tribute was paid to Lalaji by "The Nation" (New York), saying:

"His leadership will be especially missed in the critical days immediately ahead, for he was practical as well as inspired, not merely dreaming of native rights but working for them with an abundance of common sense.

"Trained as a lawyer, Lajpat Rai was a leader of the Nationalist uprising in the Punjab in 1907, for which he was imprisoned. Later he went abroad, living in New York City for some time during and after the World War and contributing to "The Nation" and other periodicals in behalf of home rule for India. Upon his return to India he resumed agitation, and in 1922 he was again imprisoned, this time with great injury to his health."

MEMORIAL MEETING.

A Lajpat Rai memorial meeting was held in New York under the auspices of the following seven organizations: Civic Club of New York, India Society of America, India Freedom Foundation, Hindustan Association of America, Maha-Bodhi Society of America, Sat-Sanga, and Vedanta Society.

There was an imposing list of speakers at the meeting. They included among others, the Honorable Dudley Field Malone; B. W. Huebsch, a prominent publisher; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York "Nation"; Mma. Sarojini Naidu; and Dr. J. T. Sunderland. Dr. George Kirchwey, Professor of Columbia

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

"To My Father's Generation."

"If we strive vaguely for some half-seen end,
A misty folly, that invites your wisdom'd sneers;
If we seem blind, mad, anxious to offend
Your hallowed experienced years;
Remember, that we have seen your idols broken;
The creeds denied by which you swore;
We have seen your Christ forsaken
In your experienced wisdom'd lust for war;
We have seen with opened eyes our heritage
A hideous world of blood and crime;
We have seen a host of starving souls in bondage
To the experienced wisdom of your time."

—"Twenty-two" in the "New Leader."

No Surrender.

With regard to the Gujerat College students' strike Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of "Nava Jivan": "By observing the vow they have taken the students have added one more example to thousands of instances of sacrificing their lives for observing a vow found in India. The conditions laid down by the Principal do not enhance his reputation nor do they make the students brave. I congratulate the students on their rejecting such terms. If the students will hold out to the last they will get true education and will have contributed a great deal to the advancement of the country." A number of other leaders have expressed similar views on the situation, which is natural in view of the clear justice of the students' case. If it is true that Mr. Findlay Shiras, the Principal of the College, has banged the door against negotiations by rejecting all the terms offered to him and also by revoking his own terms, there seems to be little chance of a speedy settlement so long as he continues to be Principal. The College students are not likely to be frightened into submission. Far from it, they seem to be gaining sympathy and encouragement from all students in the city, who, it is said, have proposed to go on a sympathetic strike to-day. Many will regret the extension of the trouble, but for that the perverse Principal alone is responsible.

Record Demonstrations.

Calcutta was not satisfied with its demonstrations against the Simon Commission on the day it arrived at Calcutta. Another huge black flag procession was organised on Saturday with no less than 20,000 black flags and at least twice as many men in the procession. It represented all sections of the people and included members of the Congress, the E. I. Railway Labour Union, Peasants and Workers' Party, Marwari Sabha, Rajput Nawa Yuvak Seval Dal, Oriya Samaj, the All-Bengal Students' Association and numerous other institutions. The procession is said to have been about a mile and a half long and the intensity of the feeling of the people may be gauged from the fact that as the procession approached the Government House, for one whole hour cries of "Simon Go Back" rent the sky. At the close of the procession was held a truly mammoth meeting with two overflow meetings, the crowd exceeding one lakh. These demonstrations furnish a record which Sir John Simon will not easily forget.

Welcome Enterprise.

The first number of the Hindu New Year, Samvat 1985, that is the Kartik number, of the bright illustrated monthly, "Gujarat", is just published. As Mr. Kanayalal M. Munshi explains, in his Foreword to readers, the journal which was started in A.D. 1922 has been published since 1927 by Sjt. Mohanlal Kothare. From this number, however, arrangements have been made to publish it in Bombay, under the direction of Messrs. "Shayda" and Sadik. The delay of two and a half months in the publication of the Kartik number is explained by this new arrangement of publication in Bombay from Baroda. The number contains various articles from the pens of well-known writers, a few of which may be mentioned here, viz., "A Journey" by Mr. K. M. Munshi; "Umar Khayyam" by Mr. K. M. Jhaveri; "Koomardevi" by Mrs. Lilavati K. M. Munshi; "Goddesses of Amrutpuri" (a poem) by Mr. A. F. Khabardar; also the articles of Messrs. Phirozesha R. Mehta, Ramniklal Mehta, Chandravadan Mehta, and Narsinhrao Divatia. The get-up of the magazine and its illustrations are excellent.

NOT ENAMOURED OF LATE MARRIAGES

An I. C. S. on His Experience in Europe and America

FIX 14 AS AGE OF CONSENT!

LUCKNOW, M Jan. 19.

Six witnesses were examined by the Age of Consent Committee to-day.

Dr. Lakshmi Sahai preferred a marriage law to a consent law fixing fourteen years as the minimum age for the marriage of girls

REFORM THROUGH MASS EDUCATION.

Mr. Justice Vazir Husseain, Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court, said there was no imperative injunction in the Quran against Marriage or Consent Law. There was nothing suggestive even in the Shariat against such a law. Legislation was more or less unnecessary among the Muslims. Girls of the higher classes among them were married at about seventeen or eighteen years of age and among the lower classes at fourteen or fifteen. Broadly speaking the witness was against marriage legislation as it was likely to be resented by the people. He desired reform could be had by social evolution through mass education. Among nearly sixty per cent. of the population early marriages and early consummation were common. If there was to be any legislation twenty-two should be the minimum age for boys and eighteen for girls.

EVILS OF LATE MARRIAGES.

Dr. S. S. Nehru, I.C.S., District Magistrate, favoured legislation fixing both marriage and consent at fourteen. He was against early marriages but he was not enamoured of late marriages. His experience in America was that due to co-education girls and boys came into close contact and between the ages of fifteen and eighteen formed companionate alliances with the definite understanding not to have issues. In Russia he found among the higher classes, that girls and boys contracted unions in the same manner, while in Germany unmarried girls after twenty-one were often left to themselves to earn their living and took recourse to secret prostitution. The witness considered fourteen as a safe age limit.

The Committee will visit certain villages to-morrow to elicit the opinion of villagers. —A. P.

MR. SATYAMURTI EATS HUMBLE PIE

Apologises for Attending Official Dinner

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

At a meeting of the Madras District Congress Committee held this evening Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding, there was general discussion on the subject of popularising the Calcutta Congress decisions, with particular reference to the boycott of British Goods.

Mr. Ganesan who had given notice of a no-confidence motion in Mr. S. Satyamurti, President of the Committee for having taken part in a dinner given to the new Advocate General did not press the motion in view of a statement made by Mr. Satyamurti that he attended the dinner under a misapprehension. He had thought that attendance at such a dinner, which he understood, was to be a private one, was not prohibited by the Congress resolution.

He had read the resolution carefully and considering the nature of the dinner he now felt that he should not have attended.

A motion expressing full confidence in him was then passed without dissent.—A. P.

ASSAULT ON LALAJI

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

PUNISH THE OFFENDERS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

Messrs. S. C. Mittra, Swarajist, and Thakurdas Bhargava, Nationalist have given notice of a resolution to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council "in view of the intense public indignation throughout India at the assault, popularly believed to have been unprovoked, at Lahore, on 30th October, on the occasion of the visit of the Simon Commission, on Lala Lajpat Rai," (A) the appointment of a Committee of non-official elected members of the Assembly and officials, with an non-official majority, to enquire into the circumstances relating to the assault, (B) to take steps suitably to punish the offenders".—A. P.

LEADER OF INDIAN STATES DEPUTATIONS RETURNS TO MADRAS

"SOME KIND OF FEDERAL SCHEME ESSENTIAL"

MADRAS, Jan. 19

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao who led the Indian States deputation to England returned to Madras to-day. Interviewed by the Associated Press he expressed general agreement with the views set out in the Memorandum adopted at the South Indian States Peoples Conference at Trivandrum both for the establishment of responsible Government in the States as well for bringing the States into Constitutional relations with British India with a strong Central Government over both. He considered it absolutely essential that some kind of federal scheme should be agreed to by all the parties concerned and hoped that the Memorandum would be a very good basis for discussion and negotiations between the Princes and the representatives of British

ISLAMIC ENCLYCLOPAEDIL

MAULANA YAKUB HUSSAIN'S VOLUMINOUS COMPILTION

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 19.

H. E. H. The Nizam granted an interview this morning to Moulana Yakub Hussain who presented a set of his voluminous compilation "Kitabul Huda" a compilation of classified verses from the Quran under different heads wherein light is thrown from historical and archaeological and a glossary etc. Intended to make the sources. It contains maps and illustrations work a kind of Islamic Encyclapaedia. H. E. H. The Nizam evinced keen interest in it and promised to consider the compilers' request to be permitted to dedicate the work to him.—A. P.

IMPORTS OF UNTESTED PETROLEUM IN KATHIAWAR

BHAVNAGAR STATE COUNCIL RESOLUTION

BHAVANAGAR, Jan. 18.

A resolution of the Council of the Bhavnagar State runs.—

Whereas it has come to the notice of the State from correspondence with the British Customs Department, that untested petroleum is being brought into Kathiawar through ports of the Maritime States of the province other than those of the Bhavnagar State. The import of any petroleum from ports other than British ports into the limits of the Bhavnagar State is hereby prohibited.—A. P.

DECREASE IN DEMAND FOR EXCISABLE ARTICLES IN C. P. AND BERAR

NAGPUR, Jan. 19.

The report of the excise administration of C. P. and Berar for the year 1927 says that there is a decrease in the demand for all excisable articles. The total number of shops has fallen by more than one-third in the last eight years. There was a fall from 470,000 gallons in 1926 to 152,000 in the issues of country spirit. There was a corresponding decrease in the consumption of all other excisable articles including opium, ganja, hemp drugs and cocaine. The total nett revenue for the year declined from 123 lakhs to 104 lakhs or by 16 per cent. —A. P.

"HARMFUL TO BRITAIN"

FRIVOLOUS DELAY TO "SAK" COMRADES

REPRESENTATIONS TO BE MADE

LONDON, Jan. 19.

"This frivolity is harmful to the British administration" declared Mr. Saklatvala, member of House of Commons, interviewed by Reuter regarding delay to which he himself, Mr. Maxton and Mr. Bridgeman were subjected at Dover yesterday when the customs officials searched their baggage and took the papers their woman secretary was carrying. Mr. Saklatvala said that "ordinary representations" would be made to secure the return of the papers.—Reuter.

POLAND AND SOVIET

CONVERSATIONS TO BEGIN FOR SIGNING PROTOCOL

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Warsaw.—The Polish Government, in a conciliatorily worded note, has agreed to begin conversations with the Soviet for signature of the Protocol proposed by the latter, and accepts the Soviet offer to approach Rumania with regard to her adherence.—Reuter.

AFFAIRS IN HEDJAZ

RUMOUR OF REVOLT CONTRADICTED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

Mr. Ismail Ghuznavi, the Agent in India to the Hedjaz Government, in a statement to the Press states that rumours have been current in a section of the Press that there has been a rebellion in the Hedjaz, and that several trives have revolted. He has heard from the Hedjaz Government officially, and declares that the rumours are entirely baseless, and are due to the propaganda of the opponents of the Hedjaz Government.—A. P.

KING'S HEALTH

SLOW PROGRESS CONTINUES

LONDON, Jan. 19.

A bulletin issued at 8-30 this evening says:—Slow progress in the King's condition continues. A satisfactory amount of nourishment is now being taken. The general strength is improving.—Reuter.

KING'S CONDITION

LONDON, Jan. 20.

It is authoritatively learned that the King's condition this morning is unchanged from that of last night.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

An important feature of last night's bulletin is that it is the first time doctors have reported a definite improvement in His Majesty's general strength, inasmuch as he is suffering from extreme weakness.—Reuter.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

ENGLAND BEAT WALES AND BEAT FRANCE

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In the Rugby International at Twickenham, England beat Wales by eight points to three.

In the Rugby International at Edinburgh, Scotland beat France by six points to three.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Amherst Selby Bigge arrived at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Inter Collegiate Sports on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes attended a Conversazione of the Bombay Arts Society at the Town Hall on Saturday.

Rangoon.—U. Set, Deputy Accountant General, Burma, took charge of the office of Commissioner, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. Gavin Scott I. C. S., who proceeded on leave on Saturday.

GUJARAT GINNING MILL TROUBLE

GANDHIJI'S SERVICES REQUISITIONED TO ASK MEN TO BE NON-VIOLENT

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20.

The Secretary, Gujarat Ginning Mill, has written to the Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad, to request the Labour Union not to send workmen of the mill who have gone on strike, to work to-morrow, in accordance with the award of the arbitrators, Gandhiji and Sheth Mangaldas, as violence and trouble are apprehended in removing the new men that have been employed.

The Secretary, Mill-owners' Association, in his reply, expresses surprise that the Gujarat Ginning Mill should adopt such an attitude after accepting the award of the arbitrators and advises them to approach Mahatma Gandhi with a request to address the workmen to keep the peace, as has been promised by Gandhiji. —A. P.

GREATEST NON-VIOLENT WEAPON

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

SUBAS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF SIMON DEMONSTRATION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Addressing the mammoth meeting at the Maidan after the termination of the procession, Mr. Sengupta said that he hoped the significance of the demonstration would be realised by the British Government. The peaceful way in which the mammoth procession had passed was a tribute to the discipline and power of organisation of the people.

Mr. Subashchandra Bose congratulated people and said that their duty did not end there. They must create such force in land that Government will be compelled to come to settlement on their own terms. It was a hopeful sign that Indian labour was coming to their own and felt that the Commission had come to perpetuate their degradation.

He urged the boycott of the British goods as the greatest non-violent weapon.

Mr. Sambamurti said that the demonstration in which Hindus and Muslims and every section of the Indian Community had participated had laid the foundation of true Independence. Sir John Simon must realise that the soul and heart of India did not want them. The demonstration was an eloquent sign that the country was prepared to work the constructive programme chalked out by Mahatmaji.

Babu Gurudatta Singh, Mr. K. C. Mitter and other leaders addressed the other meetings.

Crowds dispersed amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.—Free Press of India.

"LAYING FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ"

LEADERS ADDRESS MEETING

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, J. M. Sen Gupta, K. C. Mitra and other leaders who thanked the processionists for maintaining peace and discipline. They said that today's demonstrations was indicative of laying the foundation of Swaraj and that Government had realised the feelings of the people.

The two persons who were arrested for disobeying the police for not removing objectionable flags have been released on bail.—A. P.

GANDHIJI CONGRATULATES STUDENTS

ALL-INDIA HARTAL BY STUDENTS BEING ARRANGED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

At a meeting of the students of the Gujarat College, held this evening at the river bank, an article written by Gandhiji for to morrow's issue of the Navjivan was read, in which Gandhiji congratulates the students for rejecting the terms offered by the Principal. By those terms Gandhiji writes, the Principal insits that the students should express regret for their "mistake" instead of expressing regret for his own mistake.

AHMEDABAD SCHOOLS TO OBSERVE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

Mr. Hari Prasad announced that Mr. K. F. Nariman was making efforts to fix a day for students all over India observing a hartal and showing their sympathy with the students of the Gujarat College. Students of all schools in Ahmedabad will observe a sympathetic strike on Monday.

Mr. G. V. Malvankar said that they would get an honourable settlement if they remained firm.—A. P.

PAIGAH ESTATES

AN IMPORTANT FIRMAN ISSUED BY NIZAM

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 19.

H. E. H. the Nizam was issued an important 'Firman' regarding the Paigah Estates, based on the reports of the Egerton Committee, the Glancy Commission and the Reilley Commission directing that the division of the estates into three portions shall continue and that they shall not be divided further or alienated without the Nizam's sanction. Claims not proved before the Commissions by or against the Paigahs are disallowed and the claimed of the Sarfkhas against the five taiukas is dismissed. The monetary claims established by the Galancy and Reilley Commissions should be consolidated in a degree to be prepared by the Finance Department for the Nizam's sanction. The mutual relations between the Government and the Paigahs are clearly defined. Regarding the Reilley Commission's views as to the abolition of the Paigah's troops, final settlement on the question has been postponed.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Sind).—Pandit Motilal Nehru, as the President of the National Congress, has directed the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee to hold elections to the Committee under the supervision of Mr. Manilal Kothari, owing to internal dispute.—A. P.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO YOUTHS FROM ABROAD

Appeal to Join Hands With Workers and Peasants Movement

Berlin 17th December 1928.

At a meeting of the Hindustan association (Central Europe) the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting of the Hindustan association sends its hearty greetings to the Youth of India and to all the organisations that will be represented at the coming session of the All-India Youth congress at Calcutta

This meeting also urges the youth of India to join hands with the workers and peasants in order to free India from the clutches of British imperialism and capitalism.

(2) This meeting of the Hindustan Association fully appreciates the propaganda work that is being done against war by the International League Against War and thinks that such a movement is very necessary.

This meeting of the Hindustan association fully sympathises with Indonasian freedom movement and wishes the Perhimponean Indonasia all success in their efforts to gain their freedom.

(4) The resolution to All-India Youth congress and to Perhimponean Indonasia have been sent by telegram to the president-elect and to the Secretary respectively.

The following resolution was passed in connection with the Bombay Youth league This meeting of the Hindustan Association supports the Bombay Presidency Youth League and particularly the Youth of Bombay for doing intensive propaganda for the boycott of the Simon Commission which has been thrust upon the people of India in teeth of the united opposition of all the parties, and also congratulates the B. P. Y. L. for their enthusiastic work in connection with the Bombay Strike and the recent Bardoli Satyagrah movement.

LALA LAJPAT RAI

Berlin, 28th November 1928.

At a condolence meeting held under the auspices of the Hindustan association the following resolution was passed:—

This meeting of the Hindustan association expresses its sorrow at the painful demise of Lala Lajpatrai—one of the worthiest sons of India and a selfsacrificing patriot and offers its heart-felt condolence to the members of his family in their bereavements. This meeting also condemns the action of the Government of India for let loosing the armed police upon the peaceful demonstrations against the Simon Commission.

IN THE WAKE OF AFGHAN REVOLT

Many Nobles as Prisoners in British Hands

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The second batch of Afghan prisoners, nine in number with Sirdar Aziz Khan, left to-day for Rangoon by the s.s. "Angora."—A. P.

A STOWAWAY ON PLANE

PRINCE KHALIULLAH FLIES TO PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Jan. 19.

Prince Khaliullah, a son of ex-King Inayatullah, and other members of his family arrived by air this after-noon and joined the party which arrived here yesterday. A stowaway, a Peshawari motor driver named Muhammad Aslam, concealed himself in one of the aeroplanes. He was employed in Kabul as a driver by one of the sirdars. As the planes were leaving he slipped into an airman's coat and joined the party.—A. P.

AFGHAN REFUGEE TRANSFERRED TO NAINI TAL

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

Sardar Sarawar Khan, the Afghan refugee, who was under arrest here, has been transferred to Naini Tal Central Jail.—A. P.

AFGHAN PRISONERS TO BE REMOVE TO RANGOON

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

A second batch of nine Afghan prisoners who arrived here this morning, will be taken along with Sirdar Abdul Aziz Khan to Rangoon to-morrow.—A. P.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMAN'S UNION

"C" WARD ROAD DEPT. WORKER'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the above Union a meeting of the "C" Ward Road Department workers was held on Thursday the 17th inst. at 7 p.m. at Nul Bazar under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. Messrs D. N. Surve, G. K. Savant, Desai, Patankar, Mahomed Yassin Babu Vithal and the workers of the ward were present. The following grievance of the workers were registered:—

1. About 50 workers thrown out of employment all of a sudden that is without giving any intimation of the same.

2 Casual leave not granted in case a man is absent owing to sickness for a day or two. 3 Threats of retrenchment. The men's' demands are 1 increase in wages 2 Sundays with full pay. Mr. Jhabwala then addressed the meeting as to the importance of the unity to get the grievances reduced and terminated the proceedings.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A PROSTITUTE

(From our own Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, Jan. 16.

The Malkapur Police, through the strenuous efforts of Sub-Inspector of Police, Mr. Beni Prasad Dube, arrested on Sunday last two persons named Zamsing and Ram Lal in connection with the brutal murder of a prostitute named R. Gita, who was murdered last year. The crime was as yet undetected, but thanks to the efforts of Mr. Beni Prasad, who strove hard and succeeded in bringing the murder to light. These culprits are also alleged to be responsible for high-way robberies and thefts.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST LABOUR LEADERS

TRICHINOPOLY, Jan. 19.

After a protracted hearing lasting several weeks, the Special Magistrate to-day framed charges in the South Indian Railway general conspiracy case against eighteen labour leaders, including Messrs. Mukundlal Sarkar and Singaravelu Chetty, under various sections of the Railway Act and directed to stand their [illegible] Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly. The Magistrate also framed [illegible] Mr. Mukundlal Sarkar for alleged sedition under Section 124-A, I. P. C., in connection with a speech delivered by him on the 1st July [illegible]. P.

LOOK TO INDIANS FOR SUPPORT

SOUND ADVICE TO ANGLO-INDIANS

CRY FOR PROTECTING EUROPEAN EDUCATION

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Anglo-Indian Association under the chairmanship of Sir Reginald Craddock, by a large majority passed a resolution urging that "European Education in India ought to be a Central reserved subject." Mr. E. Harris, ex-Inspector of Schools in Rajputana, proposing a resolution emphasised the importance of protecting the interests of Anglo-Indians and unifying the methods of education of a scattered community.

Mr. Arthur Davies, Educational Adviser to the High Commissioner, opposed the resolution. He declared that the Anglo-Indian community had hitherto looked to Government for support, and Government had done little, and the community should now look to itself to support its own education, and also in view of the rapid Indianisation of Government, it would be better if the community looked to Indians for support. Centralisation would not help because the Central Government would itself be Indianised sooner or later.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that diversities of race, religion, etc., were so vast that it would take a long time for the country to become a single democratic unit or nation. The Government's reply to the demand for centralisation was not satisfactory. Considering the Indian demand for a Dominion Government, the Anglo-Indian community must take steps to secure protection. Government had not accorded such protection in the past [illegible] it was too conscientious. The only security for European education getting a fair treatment was by making it a Central subject.—Reuter.

SUKKUR BARRAGE WORKS

—:o:—

M. L. A.'S AND PRESS REPRESENTATIVES' VISIT

INSPECTION BEGINS

SUKKUR, January 19.

The members of the Bombay Legislative Council and press representatives from Bombay and Sind, invited by the Bombay Government to inspect the progress of the Sukkur barrage works, arrived here this morning after a com- journey. The arrangements for rt of the guests, made by the t in conjunction with the B. B. I. and the N. W. Rail- the Railways concerned, work- most satisfactorily. Special eater- ing arrangements were made for the orthodox members of the party which was reinforced this morning by arrivals from Karachi, representing the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants Association, and representatives of important Karachi papers. Noteworthy among the party are Mr. Sheppard, editor of the "Times of India", Mr. Brelvi, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," and Mr. Fakirji Cowasji, representing the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber of Karachi.

About 45 members of the Council have responded to the Government's invitation, five of them being from Sind. All divisions of the Presidency are fully represented, although the number of those participating in the visit had fallen short of expectations. On arrival the special train was met by Mr. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage, Mr. Musto, Superintending Engineer in charge of the works, and other engineers in the station. The train was brought to the right wharf siding, where arrangements had been made for the stay of the guests.

SCHEME TO COST 20 CRORES.

The day's inspection began with visits to the right bank wharf regulator, the scouring sluices, the cofferdam and the alignment tower. The members were atly impressed with the magnitude of work and evinced great interest in the y details of a project which, when pleted, will be the greatest irrigational k undertaken in the history of the rld, and will have cost nearly 20 crores rupees for which the revenues of the mbay Presidency have been pledged to Government of India. The total area commanded by the Sukkur barrage system in British territory as well as the territory of the Mir of Khairpur is over eight million acres, of which six million acres can be cultivated annually when the barrage is in full working order. The ea of land at present under cultivation Sind is two and a quarter million acres, d even the cultivation of this area de- nds upon the precarious supply of water rovided by inundation canals. Not only ill this acreage be assured for all time perennial supply, but three and a half million acres of virgin soil will be brought under the plough in the fullness of time. This project will bring under cultivation half a million acres more under cultivation annually than there is under cultivation in the whole of Egypt.

CANAL BIGGER THAN THAMES.

The right bank canal system which was inspected this morning consists of three great canals, one of these being as big as the river Thames. The left bank canals are four in number, and the whole system of canals and distributaries will be of a total length of about five thousand miles. The project is expected to earn about ten per cent. interest per annum on the capital investment. An important feature of the work is that as far possible the requirements of the barrage are manufactured in their own workshops by the authorities which only thus be said to provide an excellent training ground for indigenous talent and labour, on the efficiency of which the Chief Engineer, Mr. Harrison, spoke in eulogistic terms. Many visitors concurred with that view.—A. P.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ABLE AND BENEFICENT RULE

—:o:—

C-IN-C.'S TRIBUTE TO ALWAR

BIRTHDAY BANQUET SPEECHES

ALWAAR, Jan. 19.

A Brigade Parade held at Alwar in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's birthday celebration, at which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the uniform of Feild Marshal and His Highness, in the Uniform of a General were the most imposing sight.

The Tuladan Religious Ceremony to the sound of Vedic Hymns was attended by thousands of Hindus from the State and the surrounding Districts.

An Admistration Review Durbar, was attended by several thousands guests including H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and distinguished European and Indian guests. Raj Bhavan where the Darbar was held, fitted with a broadcasting apparatus, presented a magnificent spectacle. Addresses were presented by nearly a Dozen public bodies. His Highness then delivered a speech in Hindi to his subjects.

STATE BANQUET.

At night at a State banquet at which covers were laid for over two hundred guests, His Highness successively proposed toasts of His Majesty the King His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the principal guests of the evening, the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-Gerreral Political Secretary to the Government of India and the political Agent, Eastern Rajpuana States, and others.

ABLE AND BENEFICENT RULE.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied to the toast praising His Highness's able and beneficent Rule which had procured for him the love of his Highness's subjects and the appreciation of His Excellency the Viceroy and the public.

His Highness then proposed the toast of the Indian Princes to which their Highnesses, the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Jamnagar and Dr. Ansari made suitable replies, eulogising His Highness's great work administrator and his courtesy as a host. The Agent to the Governor-General also spoke after which His Highness made a reply Illminations and fireworkers followed and the party dispersed late at night.—Free Press.

ALWAR IN FESTIVE MOOD

—:o:—

MAHARAJA ON RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA

ALWAR, Jan. 19.

The Maharaja of Alwar dressed in scarlet uniform with the Order of the Star of India and accompanied by Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood drove on the cavalry ground and witnessed the Brigade parade before a gathering of distinguished guests who included the Nawabs of Bhopal and Bhawalpur, the Maharajas of Jamnagar and Datia, Sir Philip Chetwode and Mr. Reynolds.

Later a darbar was held to celebrate the Jubilee. The Maharaja took seat on a golden throne. A touch of imposing solemnity was given to the function when His Highness Sri Shankaracharaya put a necklace round the Maharaja's neck, chanting prayer at the same time.

TELEGRAM FROM VICEROY.

A telegram from the Viceroy expressing his inability to attend the Jubilee and wishing his Highness long life was read. His Highness wore a passive golden and jewelled crown during the presentation of rewards, in trays, of rupees, and of honours, gifts and titles.

At a magnificent banquet at which over 170 guests including Indian Princes and notable Indian guests were present, the Maharaja proposed the toast of the King Emperor and of Sir William and Lady Birdwood, Mr. Reynods, Agent to the Governor General and other European guests, besides the toast of the Indian Princes.

Sir William Birdwood thanked the Maharaja for his lavishing and charming hospitality and alluded to the love shown by his people for their ruler.

The Nawab of Bhopal said that Indian Princes felt proud of their host who was a great asset to the Council of ths Princes.

The Jamsahib of Nawanagar quoting the late Mr. Montagu said that the Maharaja of Alwar possessed one of the finest brains in India. Mr. Reynolds dwelt on the wonderful state procession and the Durbar held in the day. Mr. Watson alluded to the Maharaja's catholic interests.

Dr. Ansari speaking for the Indian guests affirmed that in British India there was no trace of ill-feeling towards the Indian States.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR REPLIES.

The Maharaja acknowledging the kind sentiments said, "I feel there is nothing so blind as the love and affection which have been so freely expressed. I agree that really there is no misunderstanding and misapprehension between British India and the Indian States, but it remains to be proved that we as Indians belonging to Indian States have the greatest cordiality, good-will and friendship for British India, for after all our blood is united with the King Emperor as the Sovereign of the British Empire. (Cheers).

"We can each work out our different destinies in such a way as to carry out our great porpose. We wish Brither we be in British India or the march. I do not think you will find any Indian State which is in reality any other than a contributory unit to that. Let us each play our game whethre we be in British India or the Indian States or in any other part of the British Empire. (Applause).—A. P.

ITALIAN NAVY LEAGUE IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

SIGNORINA MUSSOLINI'S INTEREST IN INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

The members of the Italian Navy League arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by a special train after visiting some of the principal cities of India and Ceylon. The steamship "Tevere" on which they are cruising is lying now in the Bombay Harbour. The party comprises 120 members, among whom are Signorina Mussolini, the daughter of the Italian Premier, his Excellency Senatore Ettore Conti, the President of the cruise and other prominent ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions in Italy.

Signorina Mussolini who is 18 years old seems to have enjoyed the tour immensely. She joined the party at the express wish of her father, Signor Mussolini. She has been evincing keen interest in the architecture of Hindu temple and palaces.

It is understood the visit of the party has no political significance. The aim of the Italian Navy League is to popularise the sea to the Italian people and with this object in view cruisers are organised every year. Most of the members of the party are visiting India for the first time for first-hand information regarding the conditions in this country.

The party started from Trieste (Italy) on December 6 and visited Colombo, Kandy, Madura, Madras, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Gwalior, Agra, Calcutta, Darjeeling and Delhi. After a few day's stay at the latter place, the party divided itself into two groups—one proceeding to Jaipur and the other to Bombay.

VISIT TO HINDU UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

ITALY'S SALUTATIONS

BENARES, Jan. 17.

Signorina Mussolini, Senator Conti and Marquis Meschatelli with 120 members of the Italian Naval League visited the Benares Hindu University on Saturday morning and were received by the Pro Vice-Chancellor, Principal Dhruvaji and conducted to the Parliament Hall where the University students had gathered in hundreds to welcome the distinguished visitors.

ITALY'S SALUTATIONS.

Marquis Meschatelli addressed the gathering in Italian and offered the salutations of intellectual Italy, to the noble University of Benares. He spoke of the New Indian renaissance and the world's admiration of India's intellectual achievements.

Then he addressed on Fascism and referred to the movement in Italy headed by Musselini as one of friendship, strength and justice. He spoke of Mussolini's achievements and his endeavours to create a new Italy.

After the meeting, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor took them round the University and showed them the various departments of knowledge. The visitors were charmed with the University and requested that their salutations and respects should be offered to the creator, Pandit Malaviya.

DISSOCIATION FROM BOOTH FAMILY

—:o:—

MOVE OF FOUR SALVATION ARMY COMMISSIONERS

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Four out of the eight Salvation Army Commissioners who had refused to assent to the adjudication of General Booth as unfit, have dissociated themselves from the Booth family on the ground that Commissioner Catherine Booth had, frequently assured the High Council that legal action was not contemplated.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF GRAVES OF BRITISH SOLDIERS

—:o:—

RANGOON, Jan. 19.

Four graves of British soldiers who died in 1853 in one of the Burmese wars of that period will be removed on the 22nd instant with due solemnity from the Shwedagon Pagoda slopes to the Mingaladon cantonment and placed in a position where they can receive reverend attention at all times. This will also set at rest the vexed question of the graves of British soldiers on the Shwedagon Pagoda slopes. The graves of soldiers killed at Botataung, one of the localities of Rangoon. During the period will, it is understood, be removed on the 29th.—A. P.

Madras.—All lands in the districts of Vizagapatam and East Godavari which have been covered with sand or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation by the recent floods will be granted remission of land revenue until they are reclaimed.—A. P.

New Delhi.—The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the week ended 5th January (39th week) amount to Rs. 216 lakhs or Rs. 1 lakh less than the figures for the last week and Rs. 3 lakhs less than the figures for the corresponding week of the previous year. The total approximate gross earnings up to the 5th January, 1929, amount to Rs. 77.08 crores or Rs. 47 lakhs more than the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. —A. P.

DAJOURNMENT MOTION IN C. P. COUNCIL DISALLOWED

—:o:—

SETTLEMENT BILL PASSED

NAGPUR, Jan. 19.

At to-day's sitting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, Mr. Gole proposed to move a motion for the adjournment of the house for discussing the Government's resolution relating to land revenue survey and settlement, which he said had occasioned widespread discontent amongst the people of Khamgoan, but the President ruled it outof order, stating that the matter was subjudice.

Supplementary demands for grants for expenses in connection with epidemic diseases, amounting to Rs. 18,700, veterinary charges, and demands for hospitals and dispensaries, medicines and instruments, amounting to Rs. 40,000, demands under famine relief, amounting to Rs. 3,50,000 and under original works of communication, amounting to Rs. 1,383 were voted.

The Settlement Bill, which was thrown out in 1924 when the Swarajists were in a majority in the C. P. Council was then taken up for consideration. Several amendments were proposed, and the Bill was passed as amended by the Council.

PRINCIPAL POINT OF SETTLEMENT BILL.

The principal points of the Settlement Bill, as amended by the Council are.—(1) The present term of settlement of twenty years has been extended to periods, ranging from thirtp to even forty years; (2) limitations of enhancements of rents: 75 per cent on each holding, 50 per cent on village and 23 per cent on ground of villages, has been fixed. Up to now there was no such limit; (3) a system of assessment on nett profit has been established (4) improvements on lands have been exempted from enhancements for ever which was upto now allowed for one term of settlement only (5) percentage of land revenue has been fixed at 50 per cent. and (6) 'Siwai' assessment has been circumscribed.

The Council was adjourned till Mondoy —A. P.

OUR CEMENT INDUSTRY

—:o:—

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee & Sons make the following interesting remarks: our cement industry in the weekly share market report dated 18th inst:—

CEMENT SHARES.

These were again quiet with very little business passing. Some people appear to be labouring under a misapprehension as to the position of the industry. The argument seems to be that after the experience of slump witnessed a few years ago these shares should be dealt in only with great caution at current levels. Those however who indulge in this sort of talk, would appear to have precious little knowledge of the present state of the industry. There can absolutely be no comparison between the position of the industry as it stands now and as it existed then. The figures of consumption of the commodity have advanced by leaps and bounds, and as to the present and the near future we see no reason for pessimism in view of the huge programme of road construction as well as the Sakkar Barrage and the Metur Project Works. The following figures show how the consumption of Indian cement has been going up during the last few years:

1920	91253	138698	229951
1921	132812	129813	262625
1922	151336	136920	288256
1923	234936	124822	359758
1924	263746	124186	387932
1925	360549	68200	428749
1926	375993	54800	430793
1927	477640	69000	546640

The following are the approximate figures of production of the different companies in India for 1928:—Bundi tons 90,000, Punjab 60,000, Katni 62,000, United 41,000, C.P. 120,000, Gwalior 45,000, Sone Valley 60,000, Shahabad 45,000, and Indian Cement 32,000 tons, making a total of tons 5,55,000. These are the likely figures for 1928 but those for 1929 will very probably show an increase of tons 20,000 for Bundi, 10,000, for Punjab, 20,000 for Shahabad, and 50,000 for Okha, an increase altogether of about one lac tons over that of 1928. The consumption of cement in 1927 was 549000 tons of which the production of Indian cement toalled 4,77,000 tons, and only 69,000 tons of foreign cement was imported. Burma imported about 50,000 tons, that is to say, India and Burma imported roughly about 1,19,000 tons of foreign cement. These figures should effectually silence all the loose talk going on about the alleged danger of foreign competition, for, while in 1920 India's production totalled 91,253 tons and imported cement amounted to 1,38,698 tons. the respective figures for 1927 are 4,77,640 and 69,000 tons. This makes it as clear as daylight that even makes it as clear as daylight that even after consuming the whole of our produce we had to import to satisfy the demand. The present quotation in London is about 46 to 48 shillings per ton F.O.B. London. In addition purchasers have to pay the cost of casks which is about Rs. 10 per ton. The import duty is Rs. 9 per ton and freight works out at an average rate of Rs. 13 per ton. Some companies might sell in London for export purposes at a few shillings cheaper but the average rate of British portland cement as sold in Bombay at Rs. 62 per ton, while our Indian cements have sold at Rs. 52 per ton in Bombay. Even in regard to quality our cement is far superior to imported cement in some cases as good as the best British portland cement.

The opinion of Mr. N. Brodie, Superintendent of the Government Test House, Alipore, is worth quoting in this connection. He says "In point of fact the average quality of Indian cement is considerably higher than the average quality of imported cement, while the best Indian cements are of very high quality."

The most satisfactory feature is undoubtedly the increasing figures of consumption. The consumption in 1927 was 25 per cent. better than in the preceding year. Despatches from companies in India for November 1928 were 46,902 tons as against 39,500 tons in the corresponding month of 1927. Looking to the vastness of the country and its needs there is every reason to expect the figures of consumption to go up progressively. And there is no fear of internal competition as no new factors have recently been erected, barring the United Cement and the Okha which are only reconstructed concerns, and there is no likelihood of new factories coming into existence in view of the huge capital expenditure and working have any fear as to the sound position of the Indian industry. We believe it is one of great potentiality and those who have faith in its future should do well eventually with their holding of the scrips.

EX-SOLDIERS' MOVE

—:o:—

FROM MELAEAM ROAD TO GURUDWARA

PETITION FOR SUBMISSION TO GOVT, UNDER PREPARATION

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

After lying for eleven days on Melaram Road, the Jatha of ex-Servicemen went over to Dera Sahib Gurdwara unexpectedly last night. This evening, they were preparing at the Gurudwara lists showing their villages, army crops, their service in the War, grievances, etc., as asked for by the Government, for submission to the Government to-morrow when, it is expected, they will disperse for their homes. —A. P.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

Although their leader Risaldar Anupsingh has been released on bail, the ex-servicemen continue to lie on Melaram Road. It is, however, stated that some of them dispersed last night.

The following communique has been issued by the Government:—

As the Jatha of ex-servicemen brought to Lahore by Risaldar Anupsingh last December did not, as invited, choose five men to present a memorial to the Government for explaining their grievances, a list of men forming the Jatha was compiled by the Deputy Commissioner, Labore and sent to the Deputy Commissioners of the districts concerned by the Punjab Government. The Deputy Commissioners, with the assistance of the District Soldiers' Boards, have been getting into touch with the men in question, and although all reports have not yet been received, reports from nine districts giving details regarding 429 men have reached the Government. Further information will be necessary on several points, but from the information already received it will be possible to form an opinion generally as to the claims and grievances put forward, and the available materials are being examined for this purpose.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

London.—The death occurred on January 17th aboard the "Nestor" 'en route' to South Africa, of Sir James Wishart Thomson.—Reuter's Special.

Sydney.—Mr. Arne Borg, the Swedish Olympic Champion, won the third New South Wales swimming title in the week by taking half a mile on Saturday in the new world's record time of 10 minutes 27 seconds. The previous best, held by Mr. Charlton (Australian), is 10 minutes 32 seconds, made in 1927.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—There was a violent fracas near the opera between police and members of the loyalist body "Camelot Duroi" who were riding in lorry dressed as gendarmes. Five policemen were injured and taken to hospital. Six Camelots were arrested. Reuter's Special.

London.—The Mansion House fund for distressed miners has reached £540,000.—Reuter's Special.

A VERY GRAVE CHARGE

—:o:—

INDIA A PARADISE FOR COCAINE SMUGGLERS

WARNINGS IN OPIUM CONFERENCE

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Geneva.—The Consultative Opium Conference considered the Indian report. Sir John Campbell gave details of a considerable decrease in the culture of the poppy in 1926-27. He described cocaine as a still more serious menace than opium, and said the quantity of cocaine smuggled into India was 41 times larger than the quantity legally permitted. The greater part of smuggled cocaine came from the Far East. Sir John Campbell asked Viscount Sato (Japan) to do his utmost to stop the traffic at the source. Viscount Sato regretted that his efforts at suppression of the drug traffic, particularly cocaine, had such poor results, and said if after the elapse of some time the efforts were still without result he would be obliged to inform his Government that he could not continue to represent Japan on the Opium Commission. He added that the position was improving and public opinion in Japan was awakening and begged the Commission to continue its efforts.—Reuter.

M. C. C, V. TASMANIA

—:o:—

FORMER WIN BY AN INNINGS AND 64 RUNS

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Hobart.—The M. C. C won by an innings and 64 runs the match with Tasmania that commenced here yesterday. Tasmania made 66 in the first innings and 93 in the second. M. C. C. in the first innings made 223 (Ames not out, contributing hundred).—Reuter.

SEVEN MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED

—:o:—

GRIEVANCES UNREDRESSED

LAHORE, January 19.

In the proceedings against Risaldar Anupsingh and Jemadar Sampuran Singh to-day, seven more defence witnesses were examined Six of these were ex-soldiers and members of the Jatha which has been lying on Melaram Road for some days now. Some of them wore war medals and bars on their breasts. The period of their service in the army ranged from five to twenty-five years. Several of them showed wounds received in action. Examined by Dewan Chamanlal, the defence counsel, they stated that they came with Risaldar Anupsingh early in December to Lahore, when they were visited by Mr. Buckle, the District Magistrate, and Mr. Scott, the Senior Superintendent of Police and advised to go back to their respective homes with an assurance that their grievances would be looked into, and if not, they might return after one month for an answer. So they came back on the 6th January. They had received no official communication regarding their grievances during the period of one month that had elapsed between their first and second visits to Lahore. The accused had never advised the Jatha, by speech or action, to act in any unconstitutional manner or break the law. On 8th January, when the Jatha was stopped, they were proceeding to the District Court to look for their leader. They had no intention to march on Government House. The object of the Jatha was to lay before officials the hard lot of ex-soldiers and pleaded for redress of their grievances. They were loyal subjects of the crown. About a hundred women accompanied the Jatha. They had lost relatives in the Great War and stood in need of help.

GRIEVANCES UNREDRESSED.

Cross examined, the witnesses stated that they had often applied to the authorities for redressal of their grievances but they remained unredressed. The last witness examined to-day was J. B. Miller, organiser, the N. W. Railwaymen's Union, who stated that Risaldar Anupsingh, the first accused, was associated with him in connection with the Dhariwal mills strike. The accused of excellent character and of a peaceful disposition, and had delivered speeches which were moderate in tone, and had advised the men to be peaceful. Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday, when it is understood a lady member of the Jatha will give evidence.

To-day Jamadar Sampuran Singh, the second accused, was also released on security, pending the decision in the case, the Magistrate having reduced the demand for securitiy to two sureties of Rs. 15 000 each, which were given.—A. P.

Lahore.—About a thousand ladies and gentlemen of all communities attended this evening the Sradha or Kriya ceremony of the wife of Professor Ruchiram Sahni, the well-known educationist. It was announced on behalf of the bereaved family on the occasion that a sum of Rs. 6,000 had been donated for the foundation of ascholarship to be held by a lady student in the Medical College, Ludhiana, in memory of the deceased.—A. P.

You Might as well Do The Right Thing!

If you have made up your mind to free yourself from lack of strength, fatigue, nervous debility or deficiency in sexual functioning, and are looking for the best, quickest and most economical way to give yourself new life. Your trouble is ended if you start taking Evans' Sexatones.

EVANS' SEXATONES

It is a scientific combination of life-giving remedies compressed into tablet form. Made in two distinct formulae—one for men and one for Women.

Get a bottle from your chemist to-day and see the difference in your health after a week.

Prepared by :—

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD.,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

A group of Raleigh riders at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.
This illustration from Central America shows the world-wide fame of the

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

With Dunlop tyres and the best of everything it has no rival. Send for catalogue.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
313, Hornby Road, Fort - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

At the first sign of Sore Throat take FORMAMINT

By taking a Formamint tablet every hour, you *keep* your throat disinfected all day long. That's why Formamint is so much better than casual gargling. Formamint destroys the disease germs in your mouth and throat—thus curing the Sore Throat and at the same time protecting you against infectious diseases, such as Diphtheria, Influenza, Tonsillitis, etc.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of Imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for
Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,*
46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE SOCIAL

—:o:—

PLEASANT FUNCTION AT AIWAN-E-RAFAT

The annual Social of the Three Arts Circle, was held at Aiwan-e-Rafat, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, when a select gathering was present, among whom were the Maharaja Saheb of Bajang (Nepal), Bagum Saheb of Janjira, Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Pilloo Vimandalal, Mr. M. Krishnamurti and Dr. Nunan.

The guests were cordially received by Mrs. Atya Begum, the founder and the soul of the Circle. Light refreshments and the cool breezes of the sea added to the enjoyment of the function.

Mrs. Atya Begum then commenced the proceedings by paying a glowing tribute to Mrs. Blackwell who was one of the most accomplished musicians and had been taking keen interest in the Three Arts Circle. She (the speaker) thought that racial and international unity should be achieved more effictively by Art then perhaps by any other means.

Mr. D'Souza then read the "resume" of the Circle's activities during the last year, from a dainty little booklet which with its exquisitely beautiful cover design is a symbol of the function and purpose of the Circle.

"YOUNG HIGH-BROWS OF ART."

"It has been said that the Three Arts Circle is the only ventilator in this city for the young 'high-brows of Art', says Miss Hilla Vakeel, the Secretary, opening the report. That the circle flourishes in spite of the limitations of the City in which our activities find scope is a matter for earnest congratulation. We have been able to a great extent to overcome those limitations and although it has not always been possible to unearth 'productive genius or creative faculty' we have tried our utmost to achieve that end. We have had recourse on these occasions to artisites whose productive faculties are of a high order and who need no introduction to literary, musical or artistic circles."

During the past year there have been 25 meetings, 16 out of which were held at "Aiwan-e-Rafat" and the rest at different places. One of the most brilliant functions of the year was the Three Arts' Ball in aid of our Christmas Souvenir.

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS.

Among the distinguished people who spoke, was Dr. Sudhindranath Bose, a famous figure in the Eastern and International Politics, who in a most brilliant and forceful style dealt with certain aspects of American civilization. We have also has the pleasure of hearing Mr. Jepson on the mechanical processes of newspaper production, Prof. Divekar on "The Power of the Mind over the Body" Mr. Dedhasti on "The Poetry of Musset" while Mr. D. O'Sullivan's humourous little stories have always provided a delightful interlude. We are also grateful to Mrs. Howel the brilliant elocutionist, and to Messrs. Dady Vacha and Khalil Dedhasti for their French recitations.

Other interesting evenings have been those spent in the exquisite Oriental atmosphere of Mr. Dost Jan Mohomed's residence, at Mr. Wali's delightful place at Bandra, at Capt. Jepson's, where besides our usual programme we had an interesting departure in musical games, at the Radio Club where Mr. Morarji Khatau entertained us with sumptuous hospitality, at Mr. Bell's and Dr. Nunan's where we had two of our most fascinating musical evenings, and at the open-air meeting at Juhu where Dr. and Mrs. Patel were our host and hostess.

Finally, we have not only confined ourselves to the artistic side of things, but have helped to the best of our ability to make the Indian section of the 5H Week a great success in which we collected over Rs. 17,000, and for the Gujerat Floods Rs. 600. We can look back on the year 1928 and safely assert that it has been in every respect a successful one. Its success has also been due to the efforts of several people outside the circle and the Press in particular and we take this opportunity of thanking them individually for their kind co-operation.

After reading the above report, Mr. D'Souza expressed the thanks of the members to the Begum Saheba of Janpira for allowing the use of the "Aiwan-e-Rafat", and also to Mrs. Atiya Begum, for her selfless labours on behalf of the Three Arts Circle.

Colonel Raja Jai Prithwi Bahadur Singh, Maharaja Saheb of Bajang, then made a short speech explaining the scope and necessity of the Humanistic movement, which he was trying to propagate with a view to promote harmony and understanding between different rates and nations of the world. He had founded the Humanistic Club at Bangalore.

RESURRECTION OF ART.

Mr. M. Krishnamurti, a young and budding Poet from Bangalore then made a brief speech, marked by breezy and sparkling humour. He said that art like social and political institutions, was in the melting pot due to the intellectual unrest that was prevailing throughout the world. There were as so many new movements in Art, as in politics, towards a national resurrection of Art.

Many a young artist has died before his promise, said Mr. Krishnamurti, for want of sympathy and encouragement from the general public and the older artists. An institution like the Three Arts Circle could serve a useful purpose by bringing such budding exponents of are to light and also by providing a common meeting ground for artists, musicians, poets and literary men. It could also set the correct standards and criterion of Art.

ART FOR THE POOR.

Concluding, Mr. Krishnamurti urged that art should not be kept as a monopoly and privilege of the idle rich. It should be the comfort and solace of the poor as well. Some of the greatest poets like Shakespeare, were poor. The Three Arts Circle should aim at bringing the light of art within the homes of the poor.

The gathering was then entertained to some delightful dancing and singing by a pretty cinema star specially requistioned for the occasion. Dr. Nirbhay Thaker then gave clever and humorous imitations of the mannerism and funny habits of some interesting types of people.

AMUSING QUESTIONS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

MEMBERS' IN DHOTI AND SLIPPERS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

Sometimes the monotony of the dull proceedings in the Assembly at question time is relieved by questions which cause amusement. A few of such questions have just been given notice of by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer who will enquire: "Is the Government aware that the members of the Central Legislature appear in 'dhoti' and slippers? Will the Government consider the advisability of prescribing some rules regarding dress for the Members of the Central Legislature. Will the Government be pleased to state if they will consider the advisability of reducing the daily allowance of the Members of the Central Legislature to that of the Members of the Provincial Legislatures? If not, why not? Is the Government aware that Members of the Provincial Legislatures do not get a daily halting allowance of Rs. 20 a day but only Rs. 10? Will the Government be pleased to state how much money was spent on travelling and halting allowances of Members of Central Legislature since the inauguration of the new reformed Legislature in 1921?"

AIR SERVICE TO INDIA.

Mr. Ranga Iyer proposes to raise the question of the air service to India which has now gained prominence as a result of the decision of the Imperial Airways to start an air mail service to India next April. He will ask: "Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that London-Karachi Air Service will open at an early date, and, if so, has the exact date been fixed and are full particulars available regarding the opening of the Imperial Airways to enable those who wish to take advantage of the service to make their arrangements? If it is a fact that the said service will be a weekly one, how many passengers will the air service be able to take each time? What will be the cost of the service per passenger, whether the expense on the servce will be borne by Indian or British Exchequer or both, and if so, what proportions? Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of developing internal air service? If the answer is in the affirmative, what steps do they propose to take and when?—A. P.

AMERICA'S APPERICIATION OF LALA LAJPAT RAI

(Continued from page 6.)

University, was the chairman of the memorial meeting.

COMPARED TO AMERICAN PATRIOTS

Perhaps the most moving, revealing and important speech of the occasion was made by Dr. Sunderland, who had long acquaintance with Mr. Lajpat Rai both in India and in America. Sunderland was specially a close associate of Lalaji during his last residence in this country. "British tyranny never had a mightier foe since Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams in America, than it had for thirty years in Lajpat Rai in India", declared Dr. Sunderland., "In all its history, Britain never had a more honourable or a manlier foe".

Speaking of Lajpat Rai's two arrests without a warrant and imprisonments without a trial or any defence, Sunderland made the following observation:

"Think of a civilized government treating any man, much less a great and honoured public leader, like that. He learned later, not from the Government but otherwise, that the charge against him in 1907 was sedition. But why was he not told of its nature, and allowed defense? As a fact, there was no ground for the charge. After his release from the Burmah prison he brought suit against two newspapers, one in India and one in London, that had charged him with sedition, and in spite of all the efforts of government officials and others to prove him guilty, he won his case against both papers, and thus absolutely cleared himself."

A NOBLE SOUL.

Dr. Sunderland painted a glowing vivid picture of Lajpat Rai, the man. He spoke of his many-sided strength and ability, and the many ways his influence went out, in India and beyond. "It is not as a lawyer, or an educator, or a social or religious reformer, or an editor, or an author of books, that he will be longest remembered or most highly honoured in the years to come, by his countrymen and by liberty-lovers in all lands. It is as a patriot. It is as a conspicuous, able, broad-minded, far-visioned, richly equipped, heroic, indomitable leader in a mighty struggle to free a great nation—the second largest nation on earth—from forced bondage to a foreign power. Every other example of national bondage known to history is small compared with this. Here we have the oldest civilized nation in the world, one that has ruled itself for 3,000 years and been one of the most illustrious of nations deprived of its nationhood. Here we have one-sixth of the population of the entire globe held in forced subjection by foreign bayonets. How is it that Americans, and lovers of freedom in all lands, so little realize what India's bondage means? In the language of Professor Robert Morse Lovett: "It is only because of the myopic vision with which we tend to view the ethics of nations, that the holding in political subjection and social inferiority of 320 millions of human beings does not appear as a hideous abnormality."

"Here we see the greatness of Lajpat Rai. He was a conspicuous and mighty leader in the task, of simply unparalleled importance, of seeking to win freedom for a great historic nation of 320 millions of civilized human beings,—a nation which in the past has ruled itself and occupied an illustrious place in the world throughout a period twenty times as long as the entire history of our American republic."

UNBLEMISHED PERSONAL CHARACTER.

As to the personal character of Mr. Lajpat Rai, Dr. Sunderland had the highest of praise. "I myself have lived a long life," remarked the venerable octogenerian, "and I have known, closely and intimately know, many men. But I want to say, and I do not hesitate to say, that I have never known a man who impressed me always, everywhere and under all circumstances, in private as well as in public, as more honourable, more upright, more trustworthy, more fair-minded, more broad-minded, more generously and yet sternly just, than Lajpat Rai. I am glad, and I esteem it an honour, to bear this testimony."

World Cotton Prices Fluctuations

Broach Liverpool and New York May, 1929, Positions

FOR

3rd Week of January 1929.

From Monday, 21st January 1929, to Sunday 27th January, 1929

BY THE

Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau.

73-78, MAHENDRA MANSION, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tele { phone 22757. gram "Makarguru."

1. We expect the following fluctuations in Broach F. G., May, 1929, with Liverpool and New York positions:—

2. STATISTICAL POSITION in nutshell is very strong in India, Liverpool, Europe and America, but trade is hesitating to buy at 20.37-20.40, 1052 and Rs. 363-364 in New York, Liverpool and Indian markets. Spinners, shippers and mills seem to have sufficiently stocked cotton till March and are adopting a waiting policy to stock for further requirements at reasonable lower prices than the above level.

3. BULLS AND WALL STREET do not want others to be profitted on their commitments.

4. YARN MARKETS have got no brighter feature for the higher prices in the distant deliveries than the present level.

5. CLOTH AND PIECE-GOOD MARKETS have reached their maximum level of prices for the present and do not find sound demands and on the contrary are trying to liquidate their holdings even 1/2 anna to 1 anna less per pound, but this is not even sufficient for wholesale buyers to absorb their sales.

6. INDIAN MILLS are adopting a waiting game with the fear of a general strike in the Textile Industry.

7. SPOT COTTON is dull and not facing active demand either locally or of the continents.

8. FINANCIAL POSITION is getting from bad to worse with increasing arrivals.

9. INDIAN MARKETS: Broach May, 1929, contracts is being quoted about 25 rupees less than the American May position, partially due to the fear of heavy stocks and partially due to finnacial stress.

10. MOST OF THE BIG COTTON MERCHANTS are on the bull side and expecting the prices shortly by the end of this month to jump up to the level near about 375-380 to 400 with 21.00 to 22,00 cents and 11.00 to 12.00 penny in India and Bombay. But the prices do not rise over the quotations as described in para No. 2 which is an indication of making them tired and turning towards bear side and coming to hammer doubly with the Bureau report.

11. THE GINNING REPORT is expected on 23rd January, Wednesday, about 9-30 p.m. of the U. S. of America's Government Bureau,: we think it to be near about 14,500,000 in bales and fully of bearish nature.

12. OUR OPINION on these statistical facts we do not see under any circumstances that one can make any profit buying at 363-364, 10.50 and 20.34 levels of the three markets in the 3rd week of January under review.

13. WE ADVISE to sell freely on about these levels for this week as we expect the prices.

From the level of Monday, 21st January, May 1929 Positions:

1929	Broach.	Liverpool.	New York.
	362-363	10.48	20.23

see down to the level near about with few point's difference.

Till Sunday, 27th January, 1929, May 1929 Positions:

	Broach.	Liverpool.	New York.
	348-352	10.00	19.50

14. A SELLER is sure to make profit and a buyer cannot.

15. In case of option apply Mandi in Mahajan about Rs. 2 per bale on Monday and keep it standing till Sunday.

16. SELL freely at 362-363, 10.48, 20.23 respectively in the three markets.

MAKE MONEY

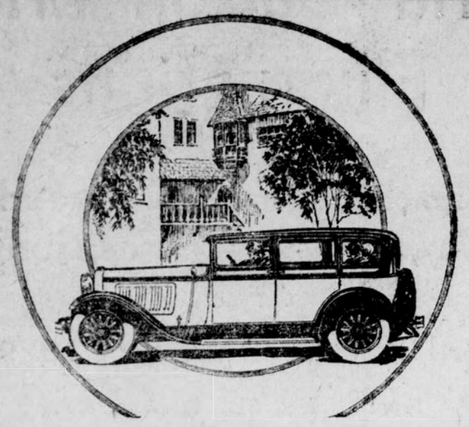
17. And buy our next bulletin for 4th week of January, 1929.

Price Rs. **15.**

To be out on Sunday 27th January, 1929.

Weekly Bulletin	Rs.	15
Monthly	,, ,,	50
Yearly Report	,,	500

Buy through **THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"** Bombay.



Try The Victory Yourself

By all means you should drive Dodge Brothers Victory Six. Give it every test you please, and make your own comparisons.

The Victory engine is flexible and spirited at all speeds.

Low-swung weight, low center of gravity, combine with correct balance and superior spring suspension to make the Victory an exceptionally easy riding car.

Dodge Brothers complete line of passenger vehicles includes the Standard Six, the Victory Six and the Senior Six.

Sole Agents:—
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY Ltd.
16, New Queen's Road, :: BOMBAY.
Branches:—LAHORE, AMBALA, KARACHI, NAGPUR, DUZDAB.

DODGE BROTHERS
VICTORY SIX

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and
CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (*English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle.*)
KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"THE WORLD'S NEWS"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.
(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION.)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breath of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

ENGINEERING WORKS IN PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

GOVERNOR ON THEIR IMPORTANCE

SPEECH AT ENGINEERING COLLEGE BANQUET

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes and his Executive Councillors and Ministers were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Bombay Engineering Congress held in the Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday evening. When distiguished members of the engineering profession were present.

TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR.

In the course of his speech proposing the toast of the Governor Mr. Browne the president, mentioned briefly the varied artivities and achievements of Sir Frederick Sykes in the army and air service as well as in Parliament and said that such record of service could not but ensure that the many engineering problems with which he must come in contact would be viewed with a discerning and sympathetic eye and treated with the grasp of one who was acquainted with many of the intricacies of such matters.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor in his reply said:—

"It has always appeared to me remarkable that so little is known in England about the important public works which have been carried out and are being carried out in India, and perhaps the reason for this may be that engineers in India are of a retiring disposition, and are not prone to advertise their doings. This does not seem to be the case in other parts of the world, for engineering achievements in, for example, Egypt and America have received wide publicity and have thus become of world-wide fame. I understand that at the opening of the great Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, to which the President has referred, Sir John Simon and the Members of the Statutory Commission, who, fortunately, were able to attend the function, were greatly impressed with the magnitude of this beneficent work and others like it, and I further understand that the general feeling among them was that it was a regrettable fact that hardly anything is known about these works in other parts of the world—works which have effected and are effecting great changes in the face of the country and the prosperity and well being of the people. I hope that means will be found, now and in the future to make such achievements, which are of world-wide interest, better known to the public, both at home and abroad, than they have hitherto been.

BACK BAY WORK'S EFFICIENCY.

"I trust I may be excused if I do not say very much about the Back Bay Reclamation or the Industrial Housing schemes, which have been the subject of of a good deal of controversy in Bombay in recent years. I have myself had an opportunity of inspecting the work that has been done on both these schemes, and, so far as my observation goes, the engineering part of the work has been carried out with great efficiency. But the results have not worked out more closely in accordance with the forecasts which were made when the schemes were started is mainly due, as I think has been admitted on all hands, to the economic changes that have taken place during the last few years, and I can see no reason why, with the return of prosperity to Bombay, they should not at some future date prove to be a very real advantage to the City. The main impression created on my mind is that, whatever controversies may have reged in the past, we should now concentrate our efforts on gnishing off the schemes according to the plans approved by Government and by the Legislative Council as soon as possible.

FUTURE OF AVIATION IN INDIA.

The subject of the future of aviation in India, to which you have invited me to refer, is one on which I feel I have not yet obtained sufficient information to enable me to offer any very useful remarks. I have, however, been interested to see recently in the Press the announcement of the formation of flying clubs in Bombay and Karachi, the former under the guidance and inspiration of one who served in the Air Force during the war, Sir Victor Sassoon, and that these clubs are taking practical steps to encourage private flying. The flying clubs will inevitably arouse public interest in this matter, both as a sport and as a convenient method of rapid transport and communication, and are likely to increase the public demand for further developments in this direction. It appears to me, however, that it must be still a long time before flying machines can take the place of other means of transport by road and rail as well as by water, on account of the economic difficulties and especially of the cost of carriage, which must always be relatively high in any system of transport by air. His Excellency Concluded after reference to the baine of good roais.

Mr. Rien in his reply, said, he entertained a profound admiration for the engineering profession in India as a whole and more particularly for the officers of the P. W. D. in Sind of whose wore had personal knowledge.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir then proposed the Bombay Engineering Congress:

Mr. Meashan Lea having replied in appreciative terms to the toast the party broke up at a late hour.

The last toast proposed was that of the president of the Congress by Mr. Lea. Replying to the toast, Mr. Browne paid a high tribute of praise to the committee and more especially to Mr. E. L. Evaratt, the honorary secretary, to whose labours they owed the success of the Congress.

The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd.

The Oldest and Most Leading Ayurvedic Emporium in India.
This is the Only Ayurvedic Pharmacy in the East for the manufacture of Sovereign and Infallible Remedies on highly up-to-date and hygienic lines and in accordance with both the Siddha and Ayurvedic System of Medicine, both separately and in a combined form, strictly adhering to Purity, Efficacy, Safety, Reliability and Perfection, and whose sales for the year 1928 alone exceeded Rs. 1,50,000.

Authorised Capital Rs 2,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 1,50,000
Established in : 1915 :

TAKE A NEW HOLD ON LIFE AND MAKE IT WORTH LIVING.

No man can vibrate with buoyant energy, health and happiness to the utmost when afflicted with certain ravaging afflictions which rob him of the joy of living. Take a new hold on life and everything will look brighter and you will be a New Man. At the first sign of sickness, therefore, consult our Senior Physician who hails from an ancient family of reputed physicians in Southern India whose careful study of the Ayurvedic System and whose ardent and untiring devotion to this noble task and close attention to the minutest details are all beyond praise. Every Medicine is prepared under his immediate supervision, and as such the marvellous results are in evidence from the first treatment. In many instances relief is so spontaneous and marked. The Personal Supervision of our Senior Physician guarantees Reliability, Purity, Efficacy and Perfection to our Manufactures.

Consult:—**Ayurveda Ratna Pandit Dr.N.V. SRIRAMACHARLU, Ph.D.Sc., M.D.(H).**
Principal, The Madras Siddha Ayurvedic College and Managing Director & Senior Physician,
THE MADRAS AYURVED C PHARMACY, LTD., MADRAS.

Post Box No. 151. MADRAS.
Prescription of Special Medicines for Chronic and Complicated Ailments, a Speciality.
Cure Guaranteed, Medicines Infallible, Effect Permanent.
WANTED AGENTS, All Over India on Very Liberal Terms.
MANAGER: V. RAGHUPATHI, B. A., B. L.
Tel. Add: "KALPAM." MADRAS.

PORTLAND CEMENT

"Ganapati"
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT. BOMBAY.
BRAND.

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, BOMBAY.
Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: ::
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NATURE NOT AGAINST HUMANITY

—:o:—

ORGANISM AND MECHANISM

Professor J. Arthur Thomson delivered the Norman Lockyer 1928 lecture before the British Science Guild in London, reported in *Birmingham Post*.

"Cutting deep into the problems of modern life," said Professor Thomson, "are the lessons of Nature—the nemesis of parasitism, for it spells degeneracy; the dangers of sluggish existence, when the environment is so ant, to master the organism; and the risks that are run whenever Nature's sifting ceases, and is not replaced by some higher form of selection. A society that dispenses with sifting is working out its own doom.

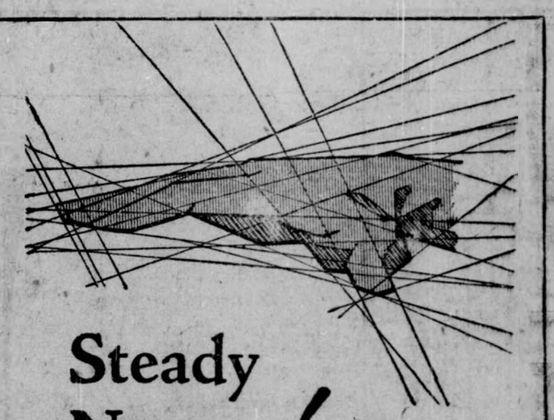
"Other things equal," he said, "one would always trust the judgment of a country-bred statesman more than that of one wholly urban, for the man who is at home in the country has the deep impressions of growing and developing which cannot be safely dispensed with by those who would legislate for human life. Esperially in a necessarily mechanical age is it folly to allow our children to grow up out of touch with living nature. This is not a question of educational opinion. It is a matter of life and death. It was said long ago that 'Man does not live by bread alone.' There is a complementary warning :Organisms cannot be nurturned on mechanisms only.'

"In reference to the ethics of evolution, the Professor declared: 'The struggle for existence is rarely an internecine battle around the platter of subsistence; it is ofter describable as an endeavour after well-being. It includes the softer quilting of the nest as well as the sharpening of teeth and claws; it includes parental care and mutual aid as well as aggressive elbowing and fierce competition.

"'What seems to stand out clearly is that Nature gives premier places to creatures like birds and mammals which are good lovers and good parents, which practise, all unknown to themselves, what we call self-subordination and the other-regarding virtues.

"'To speak metaphorically, Nature is all for health and all for beauty; but to that we must add that she often leans her weight in favour of warm-hearted kindliness and nimble wits. To speak more scientifically, there is a survival value, not only in positive health and the harmony of constitution which expresses itself as beauty, but also in parental care and kin-sympathy and in the clear-headedness which often goes with vigour.

"'Thus it seems not far-fetched but true to say that there are trends in organic evolution which are in line with what man of educational opinion. It is a matter of Nature is not against us, but for us.'"



Steady Nerves!

A cool hand that quietens the tingling nerves, taking away that restlessness and imparting a feeling of steady health.

SANATOGEN acts like that. Slowly at first, then more quickly, the veil of fatigue lifts from your body, the nerves regain their poise.

Sanatogen is a real nerve-food; it is not a drug, but a tonic that feeds the nerves and builds up new strength. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived.

After having tried everything else in vain and then finding in Sanatogen the way back to good health, **Mr. Coulson Kernahan,** *the famous novelist, described Sanatogen as a*

"Wonder Worker"

Such astonishing results are the logical consequence of the health-giving constituents of Sanatogen. Sanatogen must do you good, you as well as the hundreds of thousands who are now its enthusiastic admirers. Why not try Sanatogen for a short period? Then you will know.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. Your health is certainly worth your giving Sanatogen a fair trial.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-20-E

The best Baby can get

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:-
HUTCHINSON & Co Ltd
26 Jamieson Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Now Ready for Sale

THE

CONGRESS ALBUM

Published under the distinguished patronage of Dr. M. A. Ansari, President, Indian National Congress, Madras 1927, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Palaces, Forts, Buildings, etc., depicting the Ancient Glories of India, with numerous colour Pictures, covering a range of 400 illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India" hoisting the "National Flag" and diffusing enlightenment.

Price Rs. 3, Postage Extra.

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
137, Broadway, - - - - - MADRAS.

THE INDIAN COLLEGE AT MONTPELLIER

—:o:—

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

It has for a long time been felt that for the many Indian students proceeding to Europe for advanced studies a central place may be established where they can complete their studies particularly Post-Graduate, and at the same time have ample opportunities for mixing with students of different nationalities. British Universities, which have so far been admitting the annually increasing number of Indian students, have begun to find their accommodation limited for this purpose. Hence persons interested in the education of young India have of late been considering the advisability of establishing a centre in Europe where Indian students can congregate and obtain to the fullest the benefits of European education.

Professor Patrick Geddes, an educationalist of world reputation, has recently been fostering the idea of establishing colleges forering the idea of establishing colleges for students of different nationalities in the south of France at Montpellier—seat of one of the oldest Universities in Europe. He has already succeeded in establishing Colleges for the Scout and the Jews while the one for the Americans is nearing completion. He is at present directing his energies towards the establishment of an Indian College. This scheme is supported by the leading educationalists of the world as also by the local Municipality and the University. It has for its basis principle the attainment of a cultural contact between students of various nations. Authorities on Indian education, like Dr Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Michael Sadler Sir Brajendranath Seal, Sir J. C. Bose and others have enthusiastically supported the scheme.

Montpellier has the one thoroughly equipped University within the sunny Mediterranean climate which has long been widely attractive to students of all nations on account of the eminence of its Departments, as of Science and Medicine, Letters and Law, Philosophy and Education, the School of Agriculture, the Conserratoire of Music and the School of Art. An excellent, rapid and through course of preparation and training in the French language is provided by the University Institute of Foreign Students.

The City is finely situated between the sea and the neighbouring hill-country and mountains, and is in the midst of many places of greatest historic interest, presenting monuments and survivals of wellnigh all phases of European development, from earliest times onwards. It has thus one of the most ancient and eminent interesting and educative of European Universities. For study excursions during terms and longer tours in vacations, few regions offer such varied and educative attractions.

Nine senior students from India have so far been in residence; and five of these have now presented their theses and obtained their doctorates, all save one, with honours. Several theses are in course of preparation and enrolments for next year are promising.

The Mayor of the City and the Deans of the various Faculties of the University have repeatedly expressed their cordial approbation and joined the local Committee to help and guide students.

The designing, building and furnishing of the Indian College will be carried on under the direct guidance of Prof Geddes, late Head of the Department of Sociology and Civics in the Graduate School of the Bombay University, with the cooperation of Mr. E. B. Havell, formerly Director of the Art School of Madras and later of that of Calcutta. They will also continue to act as Directors and Advisers of Studies without fees or salaries, as hitherto, and in continued cooperation with the Montpellier Professors interested in India.

It is estimated that the full amount required will be two lakhs of rupees. Of this a little under a third will cover the cost of (a) site, (b) building and (c) furnishing; but the balance is needed towards endowments—(d) for a Resident Adviser of Studies, who will also act as Secretary of the College and (e) for the provision of a sufficiently equipped library.

Towards speedily raising this sum, the Organising Committee desire subscriptions; and while welcoming these in various sums they particularly aim at and invite 100 subscriptions of Rs. 1,000 each to meet the immediate requirements estimated at one lakh of rupees. In this way it is hoped that a sufficient sum may soon be raised to admit of building operations being undertaken during the long summer vacation. The Committee are unanimously agreed that building, which is estimated at current rates to cost about Rs. 65,000, with an additional sum of about Rs. 10,000 for furnishings should not be begun until at least Rs. 50,000 are in hand.

All enquiries and donations may please be forwarded to Dr. G. Advani, Secretary, Indian College, Montpellier, C/O Messrs Thos. Cook and Son, Bombay.

In Bombay a Committee has been formed, consisting of Sir Chimanlal H. Setelwad (Chairman) Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, The French Consul, Reverend Father Caius, Mr. Bulabhai J. Desai Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. K. Natrajan, Prof H. P. Morris Mr. A. G. Mulgaoker and Dr. G. D. Advavi (Secretary.)

FREE! FREE!!

A DIARY FOR 1929

A beautiful Diary of 372 pages (no fear of [illegible]) which will [illegible] your duties to others, as well as to [illegible]

C. P. MINISTERIAL RESIGNATION

—:o:—

MR. RAO'S STATEMENT

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

The Hon. Mr. Raghvendra Rao, Minister, Central Provinces, made the following statement in the C. P. Legislative Council to-day:—"I am entitled to make a statement on our resignations Last night I received the following letter from attitude taken by the Legislative Mr. Kedar: 'My dear Rao, the Council over the State Aid to Industries Bill was as unexpected as it was surprising. The amendment, fatal to the Bill, which the Council carried has the effect of securing grants to institutions and organisations having for their object the revival or the development of hand spinning.

The amendment does not stop there. There is a further amendment that institutions and organisations enjoying free grants of money should from maintaining and rendering accounts as well as from the liability to submit to Government audit. This has entirely altered the scope and purpose of the Bill, as it has emerged out of the Select Committee. In the circumstances, Mr. Raghavendra Rao added, his colleague, Mr. Kedar felt unable to pilot the Bill through the Council. Constitutional propriety required that he (Mr. Kedar) should resign and he desired to submit his resignation to His Excellency Mr. Kedar was sorry to severe his connection with the Government so abruptly over a matter in the consideration of which he members had imported considerations other than those of the merits of the Bill. Mr. Kedar was grateful to His Excellency and the members of the Government for the uniform kindness and courtesy they had extended to him during the brief period he had held office. Mr. Raghavendra Rao shared the views of his colleague, and resigned his office on the principle of joint ministerial responsibility.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS.

The Primary Education Amendment Bill, as amended by the Council, was then passed. The Court of Wards Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Council was then adjourned till tomorrow, when the Settlement Bill and supplementary demands will be taken up. The administration of the Transferred Departments has been taken over by the Governor.—A. P.

CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT COMMITTEE'S MEETING

Speaking at the final meeting of the General Committee of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund on Friday Sir F. Sykes said:—

In presiding at this final meeting of the General Committee of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, I am in the fortunate position, which I may possibly not again enjoy during the next five years, of being one to whom neither praise nor blame can attach in connection with the business which is before the meeting. Although I was not here, I remember reading in 1927 of the suddenness and the extent of the calamity and they were sufficient to strike the imagination and evoke the sympathy of all classes, but I am glad to learn from your report that the loss of human life, which it was at first feared might be considerable, was not great.

Official and non-official agencies were thus mobilised within three days to organise measures of relief, although on account of the damage done to the means of communication there was, at that date, little news of an authentic character available and hardly any details of the nature of the damage that had been done. Setting out at the same time to bring relief to the sufferers of Gujarat in a spirit of close co-operation and emulation, your Committee and Government maintained throughout the same harmony of action, animated as they were by the same motives, and working with equal vigour.

PRAISE TO FLOOD VOLUNTEERS AND OFFICIALS.

Where so many persons devoted all their energies to the work of rescue, it would not be possible for me to refer to individuals who, whether as volunteers or as officers of Government, took part in these operations. From what I have heard I can very cordially endorse all that Sir Purshottamdas has said regarding those who rendered assistance, and on behalf of Government I gratefully acknowledge the very handsome manner in which he has expressed his appreciation of the work of our officers of all grades.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THANKED.

So far as the operations of your Committee are concerned, I feel sure you will agree with me that the highest credit for its successful work is due to Sir Purshottamdas himself, whose organising power and business capacity were so largely responsible for the efficiency of your Committee at all stages. This is not the first occasion on which Sir Purshottamdas has employed his great talents in measures for the relief of distress, for I am informed that about ten years ago he was mainly responsible for the collection and distribution of large sums for the relief of those who suffered from a calamity of a very different kind in Gujarat, a failure of crops due to shortage of rain. I think you will also agree with me that our thanks are due in a large measure to Mr Garrett, who, as Flood Relief Officer, [illegible] fully the sometimes delicate task of co-ordinating the official and the non-official relief operations, and so ensuring that the people of Gujarat received full value from the measures taken by your Committee and by Government.

It gives me great pleasure to meet also to-day the members of the General Committee, and to express to you my appreciation of your generosity and of your cordial co-operation with Government. I now call upon Sir Purshottamdas to move the resolution standing in his name.

The Oxygen Aid to Beauty

AS a complexion-clearing and skin-vitalising agent, Ven-Yusa Cream is an essential in our climate. This delightful non-greasy preparation liberates into the tissues pure Oxygen to make the skin soft and youthful, protect it against heat and dust, and save it from all blemish and discoloration.

Ven-Yusa stimulates and freshens the tissues, improves circulation and encourages the complexion to new beauty. Used faithfully in the toilet, Ven-Yusa will make a world of difference to the quality and beauty of your skin.

LOOK FOR THE GREEN SEAL!

Make sure that the Ven-Yusa carton you get is sealed with a Green Band indicating that it is specially prepared for hot climates.

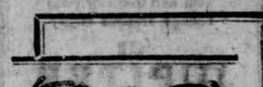
VEN-YUSA

Of perfumers and stores everywhere. Dainty Opal Jars Re. One.

FORTUNE INDICATOR

or your purified horoscope brings always good fortune, success in all undertakings, gives good results of your future life, fulfils all desires, frees from all diseases, prevents all premature deaths, drives out all evil influences of the evil planets and begins your best lucky days etc., etc. No need of consulting any astrologer regarding your future. Because all the nine planets will be purified only by performing GRAHA JAPA to drive out their evil influences. Send Rs. 2/8 only for your purified horoscope and see its wonderful results. Furnish birth time or time of writing the letter

Jamma Patrika Office,
p. o. CHODAVARAM, Dt. Vizagapatam.
Advt. (S. India).



NO matter what you require, whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London, of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital and of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

The Original and Leading firm of **Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.**

OCULISTS and OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road.
Near Currency Bank, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA

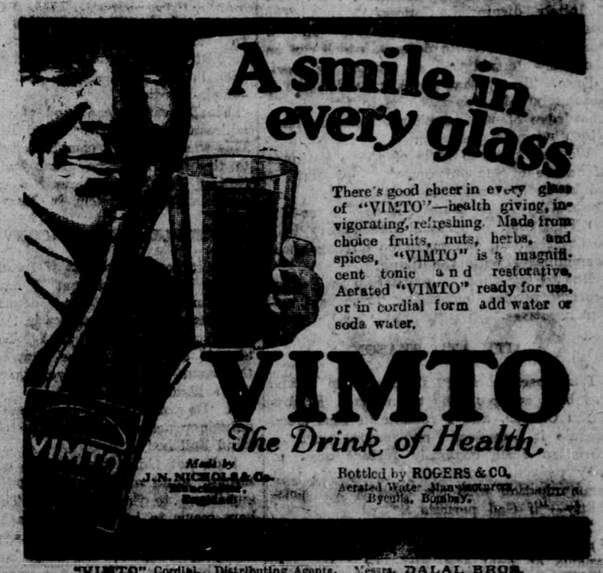
No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed, Particulars free.

S. SHERWAN, Ballabhgarh, (Faridpur.)

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE:—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay.



A smile in every glass

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO
The Drink of Health

Made by J. N. NICHOLAS & Co. Bottled by ROGERS & CO.
Aerated Water Manufacturers, Chaupati, Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th, Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

Use the Bombay Chronicle to carry your sales message to the 99% nationalist Indian if you are willing to accept their money for your service.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

You can identify your Village friends easily
in the
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
in such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA ON 1ST [illegible] 1913.

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY
and so it is prompt in
attending to all your demands.

BOMBAY, MONDAY JANUARY 21 1929

"COMPLETELY UNCONVINCED"

—:o:—

Lord Beaverbrook on Spirit Communication

[redacted] a regular reader of the "Daily News" but I have not read the previous articles on spiritualism in this series because I am not specially interested in the subject.

The arguments I put forward are, therefore, regardless of what other writers may have said on this topic.

I will now answer the categoric questions which the "Daily News" puts to me: Thus writes Lord Beaverbrook in the "Daily News."

1. 'Do you consider the spiritualists' claim of spirit communication as proved or disproved or as likely to be proved or disproved,'

I consider that the claim of the spiritualists is not proved. They have not produced, as far as I am aware, any final proof that we can establish contact with the personal dead. Most of the messages which come through are childish, commonplace or unmeaning. They are certainly not the messages of human beings we have known elevated to a higher scale of being.

"NOT PROVED."

Further, these messages all come through a medium. And this leaves the door open to every kind of conscious or unconscious imposture. No doubt there are honest mediums. But we also know of a fact that we have plenty of dishonest ones.

"The messages in a word, are not convincing and the method of transmission is dubious."

Is this opinion equivalent to stating that the claims of spiritualism have been definitely disproved. Certainly not. The case for spiritualism is not on a par with a prisoner's defence, which can be denuitely established or refuted by evidence. To say that the spiritualist case is absolutely false is to claim to possess a knowledge of the working of the universe, which no man possesses.

We can know so little of the workings of nature of the purpose of God that it would be presumptuous for any man to declare (1) That there is no after-life. (2) That even if personal immortality is a reality the dead can under no circumstances communicate with the living.

But to say that spiritualism is "disproved" involves embracing these tremendous negatives.

FAITH AND REASON.

I approach these questions as one who was brought up in the Canadian Presbyterian Church, and I remain in that creed because it convinces my reason. Such a Christian faith obviously forbids one to deny personal immortality. It follows that communication with the dead is a possibility—"if God permits it"

Two things follow from this argument: (1) The spiritualist claim can never be capable of final and ultimate disproof; (2) We might be on the verge of a new spiritualist revelation supplementing the Revelation of Jesus and this might be declared at any time.

All I say is that spiritualism has not so far supplied that Revelation.

2. On what evidence or experience do you base your conclusion?'

My argument is based on Faith and Reason rather than on first-hand evidence or experience. None the less, I have had one such experience which confirms my general opinion. I was once strongly urged to go to a seance, and I went.

THE FAMOUS SEANCE.

And here at the outset, before I tell this experience, I must point out that if believers in spiritualism invite a non-believer, and an unwilling attendant at that, to a seance they cannot possibly complain of any truthful evidence of this experiences which he gives afterwards.

If the visitor is not satisfied that it is really the spirits of dead friends who are speaking to him, and if the only alternative explanation is that an element of imposture, conscious or unconscious, enters into the transaction, he has a perfect right to say so without being overwhelmed with the charge that he is accusing some other person or persons of deception.

For if he is not a free witness, what is the use of bringing him to the seance at all? And he is not a free witness if he cannot express his disbelief without outraging the canons of social politeness.

Having cleared the ground I will tell the story of the only seance I ever attended.

It took place at the house of Mr. Dennis Bradley, and needless to say I am convinced that my host on this occasion is an absolutely sincere believer in spiritualism and quite incapable of practising any kind of deception.

NORTHCLIFFE AND BONAR LAW.

I was induced to go to this seance on the ground that the late Lord Northcliffe had transmitted a message that Bonar Law wished to speak to me. I went unwillingly. At the seance a voice purporting to be that of Bonar Law whispered in my ear. In my opinion it was not a real spirit and I give my reasons for this view.

In order to test the spirit I asked a question of an absolutely unmeaning character—one which being founded on no basis of fact would have meant nothing to Bonar Law at all. Indeed, he could not have answered the question. None the less the spirit gave me an answer. As far as I had failed.

MR. BALDWIN.

After this what purported to be the spirit of Lord Northcliffe spoke to me. The voice said that the "Daily Express" was a better newspaper than the "Daily Mail." I also undertood it to advise me not to support Mr. Baldwin at any cost.

What proof was there in all this that it was really Lord Northcliffe speaking? Perhaps I would not have mentioned Lord Northcliffe's name in this connection had not Mr. Dennis Bradley already published a book which contains a full account of what happened at this seance, as he viewed it.

After this came a spirit called "Keir." I only knew one "Keir" in my life. He had been interested with me years before in a wheat storage and transportation company which I had recently sold to advantage.

I thanked "Keir" for his past service to this company. The spirit, however, seemed to be agitated and dissatisfied. It ejaculated: "NO—I am Keir—Keir—Keir—Keir-Hardie."

Finally came some kind of control which addressed me as "Big Chief Beaverbrook." This was perhaps a complimentary reference to the fact that the great Indian reservation of Mic Mac Indians lies close to my own native Miramichi in New Brunswick.

"COMPLETELY UNCONVINCED."

Can it be wondered at if I remained completely unconvinced that I had any real communication with the dead? Indeed, Mr. Bennis Bradely relates in this published account of the episode that he told me himself after the seance that he regarded the result as comparatively negative from the evidential standpoint.

3. 'Do you consider the growth of spiritualistic practices a menace or otherwise to mind and body?'

I do not think that in the case of the normal mind or body spiritualism can do any harm to the individual. The danger here seems to be a general rather than a particular one. The trail of imposture is, in my opinion, over the whole business, and it is bad that belie in the unseen world should be mixed up in the public mind with the scandals of fraud. None the less, unthinking people believe that where a medium is caught cheating, materialism has had a triumph and that the cause of Revealed Belief has had a blow.

I can best sum up the somewhat neutral view I have expressed on this subject by a simile I once read, though I have forgotten who the author was: "Turn," he wrtoe, "the searchlight on the shadow and it will disappear. That does not prove the shadow was not there."

THE "PROPHET'S RING"

—:o:—

The report that a London syndicate is to buy certain of the ex-Sultan of Turkey's collection of jewels is a reminder that more importance has always been attached to jewels in the gorgeous East than in the sober West; and the proposed bargain may recall a story of Balzac and a wonderful Oriental ring which he possessed.

He had just settled down in his famous villa, Les Jardies, at Ville d'Avray, on the outskirts of Paris. He was, as usual, very hard-up, and, also as usual, very anxious deviso some get-rich-quick scheme. A happy thought came to him in the middle of the night. Setting out for Paris in the dark, he knocked up his friend, Laurent Jan, at two o'clock in the morning.

"Get up at once," he said to him, "and pack your traps, and come with me to the Empire of the Great Mogul."

"What for?" his friend asked; and Balzac drew him over to the lamp and showed him a ring which he pulled off his finger. "This ring," he said, "was given to me by the famous historian von Hammer, when I was in Vienna. He assured me that I should, one day, realize the importance of the trivial gift. I have now discovered its importance." He drew attention to certain Arabic characters engraved on the ring, and he went on.

"Yesterday, at a reception given at the Neapolitan Embassy, I asked the Turkish Ambassador what these characters meant. He uttered a startled exclamation which was audible throughout the room.

"'The ring which you have there,' he said, bowing low, 'comes from the Prophet. It has been worn by the Prophet, and it is the Prophet's name that is inscribed on it. The English stole it from the Great Mogul about a hundred years ago. They sold it to a German Prince.'

"I interrupted him, explaining that Herr von Hammer had given it to me.

"'Then go,' said the ambassador, 'without loss of time to the Great Mogul's Empire. He has offered tons of gold and diamonds to any one who will restore the ring to him. So I am going and you must come with me, in order that all this wealth may be ours.'

But Laurent would not go, though Balzac quarrelled with him for refusing to do so; and it remains uncertain to this hour which of the two men had been the victim of a practical joke.

SPIRITUALISM ON TRIAL

—:o:—

A Materialist at Cross Roads

(BY ALEX. M. THOMPSON.)

I consider that the spiritualists' claim of spirit communication is neither proved nor disproved. I do not believe that their evidence proves their theory. But I am quite convinced that it proves supernormal phenomena which are not explained by ascertained natural laws, and I believe that it would be to our advantage to examine these phenomena by scientific methods of cool impartiality in research and record, and to seek their causes.

We are groping on the nebulous edge of strange and momentous phases of development in human faculty, and the "Daily News" has done notable service in urging science to collate the facts and help us to conclusions.

The spiritualists present evidence which demand inquiry. Sir Oliver Lodge, Professor Russel Wallace, Sir William Crookes, Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Mr. Blatchford, are witnesses whose testimony cannot be ignored.

THE INVESTIGATORS.

Eusapia Palladino was convicted of fraud in one instance, but careful investigators like Professor Richet, F. W. H. Myers, and Lodge remained convinced that other phenomena produced under her mediumship were not fraudulent. Mrs. Piper was 21 years under the supervision of the Society for Physical Research and her honesty has never been questioned.

W. Stainton Moses, university student, person, schoolmaster, conducted spiritualist experiments for ten years and was never suspected of imposture. Home evoked phenomena whose genuineness was attested by Sir William Crookes and Professor von Boutlerow, of the Russian Academy of Science. Myers himself, most patient and careful of investigators, was gradually coming at his own death to belief in the possession of living organisms by the spirits of the dead.

These witnesses present an unsolved enigme which clamours for scientific solution. "No physical science," said Sergeant Cox, "can array a tithe of the evidence by which psychism (spiritualism) is supported." Neither the Early Victorian dogmatism of Mr. Robertson nor the old-fashioned flippancy of Earl Russel can dispose of the attested facts. Cocksureness and levity on this subject are out of date.

HYPNOTISM.

Latent sub-conscious memory, telepathy, abnormally acute perceptions, subliminal personality, faculties as unsifted, may account for the spiritualists' facts. The experiences of the hypnotists may afford a clue. Charcot claims to have led one subject to revive the experiences of several generations of ancestors back to the time of Louis XIV. The evidence is either sheer humbug or it proves that our subconscious minds contain records of racial experiences completely outside our normal consciousness.

If we have within us records of past events which we never consciously knew, it is possible that a spiritualist medium may elicit from us records of facts which we did not know we knew. Hypnotism has done more than any other of the many branches of psychological inquiry to throw light on the constitution of the mind and to expose the sterility of the old psychology which relied exclusively on introspections. The 'discovery' of sub-consciousness will effect the human mind more than the discovery of America.

A SHIFTING WORLD.

I am a materialist, brought up in the school of Spencer and Huxley, of Clifford and Tyndall, of Lange and Weismann, of Verworn and Bain, of Voltaire and Haeckel. I have been used to regard the world as a vast system of mechanism, of molar and molecular forces, adequate to the explanation of Life, as opposed to the vague superstition of religious mysticism.

But, as Professor McDougall, of Harvard, has said, Einstein and Soddy have dissolved the universe of eternal hard atoms and universal elastic ether. The realm of pure mechanics has become a welter of entities and activities which change and disappear like the figures of the kaleidoscope. Atoms are gone, matter has been transmuted into energy; and no man can tell what energy is.

We have learned much as to the living organism's complexity, powers of compensation, of population reproduction and repair, but we have not yet learned what Life is.

What is emotion, "It is to the vaso-motor system," says Professor Lange, "that we owe the whole emotional system of our soul-life, our joys and sorrows, our happy and unhappy hours. If the impressions that strike our senses had not the strength to see that system into action, we should wander through life disinterested and passionless; impressions from the outer world would enrich our experiences and increase our knowledge, but they would wake in us neither joy nor anger, and could not move us either to grief or fear."

But none of the physiologists explain the "psychic stimulus" nor the "soul-life". Words do not explain emotion.

If there is a "soul", there may be survival. If there is survival, there may be incorporal intelligence and transmundane communication.

The whole hypothesis depends on the existence of the "soul". The initial difficulty is to define the beginning of the "soul" in the continuous chain of evolution. If I have one, the dwarf-tribes of Central Africa and the ape-like men of Borneo, being human, presumably have souls. If they, why not the apes, the elephants, my horses, my dogs, the ants and the bees? If these, why not the grasses of my fields and the roses of my garden?

Again, a constant difficulty to my mind is the apparent resurrection of clothes. We are told of dead people that they wore their grey suit or their blue frock or their pink hats. Does our wardrobe, then, follow us into the other "plane"? Have clothes "souls"?

My questions on these points have been met by answers which seemed evasive. But Novalis says, that appearances are illusions of our senses, and this unquestionable truth may explain. The visible universe is composed of invisible elements imponderable and intangible. Our limited senses only know "appearances." Only one ray in a hundred dispatched from our sun to our planet is accessible to our retina. What we see is a fraction of what is true and unknown.

MAN MUST FIND OUT.

Is spiritualism a menace? If untrue, it is harmful. If it is true, it is more important and beneficial to mankind than Darwin's "Origin of Species" We do not know. We want to know. We ought to know. If we listened to the people who say that we are "not meant to know", there is an end of scientific progress. If there had been no adventurous spirits seeking wider horizons, mankind might have remained at the troglodyte stage of evolution. Sincere religious sentiment consists in the human mind's aspiration towards truth.

The difference between truth and falsehood, between goodness and evil cannot be mere products of cerebral chemistry. The psychic world is as real as the material.

THE SUPREME CRY.

Why this "Daily News" Inquiry? What instinct prompts our tantalising questions? If there is no answer, why are we tormented with the desire to know? We know the parlour humorist who begins a funny story, or states a conundrum, of which, he presently discovers, he has forgotten the point or answer. Is it to be believed that our story and our conundrum are equally foolish and futile? The yearning for the answer is the strongest evidence that there must be an answer.

The question of survival after death is the supreme cry of the human heart. Assurance of life after death cannot be otherwise than beneficial to morality if we assume—as we must—that future progress is contingent on the development of our opportunities in this life.

He would aches for a religion it can believe, to inspire it with incentive, encouragement and hope.

Let us beware of conceit and dogmatism Spiritualism may be the gate to higher knowledge. We do not know. We want to know.—"Daily News.

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.
PANDHARINATH RAMRAO DALVIE.	"D" (Girgaum)	Motor Car.

To

THE VOTERS of "C" (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

FRIENDS,

VOTE FOR MAN WHO WORKS
Honestly and Conscientiously.

My Symbol is **"MAN"**

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

NELSON'S LOVE LETTERS

—:o:—

CONFESSIONS TO ADY HAMILTON

Two Hundred letters written by Nelson, Lady Hamilton, her husband, and other of his intimates, many of them hitherto unpublished, have just been given to Harvard College library.

Apart from their historical value, they show real glimpses of Nelson as a lover, as illustrated by the striking passage from one of them which states, "Damn all those that would make you false, but I know you will be true and faithful." Some are written in the righthand script which is such a marvel of strokes and curves; others in his almost illegible lefthand scrawl which he taught himself after he had lost his right arm at Santa Cruz in 1797.

Nelson, in letters written to Lady Hamilton, declared that he burned her letters. In a letter written the day before his sailing on March 1, 1801, he says: "I burn all your dear letters, because it is right for your sake, and I wish you would burn all mine—they can do no good, and will do us both harm if any seizure of them, or the dropping even one of them, would fill the mouths of the world sooner than we intend."

In another lettter he speaks quite frankly of his desires with regard to both Lady Hamilton and their child.

"Now, my dear wife, for such you are in my eyes, and in the face of heaven, I can give full scope to my feelings, for I daresa Oliver will faithfully deliver this letter.

"You know, my dearest Emma, tha there is nothing in this world that I woul not do for us to live together and to hav our dear child with us . . . I love never did love any one else.

"I never had a dear pledge of love ti you gave me one, and you thank my fee never gave one to anybody else."

"MY HEART BLEEDS."

On the next day he added the postscrip "Kiss and bless our dear Horatia—thin of that."

In a letter written on March 2, 1801, th day on which Nelson sailed for the Balti and the battle of Copenhagen, he writes:—

"My Dearest Friend.—This moment re ceived your letter from Warbridge. M heart bleeds for you, but I shall soon, ver soon return. Send for Mrs. Nelson. Wha signifies a few hundred pounds to make you dear mind a little at ease Warbridge will forward your letter if you are at loss to know where I am. I shall hate Mrs Denis if she does not take care."

Another letter is of especial interest be cause it clearly shows an advanced stag of the coolness between the Hamiltons. It was written at Merton early in 1803, by Emma Hamilton to Sir William:

"FIX THE TIME."

"As I see it is a pain to you to remain here, let me beg of you to fix your time for going. Whether I dye in Picadilly or any other spot in England, tis the same to me, but I remember the time when you wished for tranquility, but now, all visiting and bustle is your liking."

Among the collection is the will of Lady Hamilton in her own handwriting. One extract reads:—

"If I can be buried in St. Pauls I should be very happy to be near the glorious Nelsol whom I loved and admired, and as one Sir William, Nelson and myself had agreed we should all be buried near each other, if the King had granted him a public funeral, this would have been that 3 persons who were so much attached to each other from virtue and friendship, should have been laid in one grave whom they quitted this illnatured, slanderous world."

It concludes: "I have done my King and country some service, but as they were ungrateful enough to neglect the request of the virtuous Nelson in providing for me, I do not expect they will do any thing for his child."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.